THE MADRAS MONTHLY JOURNAL.

PART THE FIRST.

VOL. VII. FOR DECEMBER, 1808. No. VI.

FEW contrivances have been found more effectual toward correcting the foibles and lighter vices of Mankind, or better calculated to diffuse a taste for literature and refinement, than the periodical publication of short Essays.—To every one, whatever may be his rank, some portion of *leisure* is alloted; and it is of infinite importance to the Happiness and Prosperity of SOCIETY that that leisure be *properly employed.* DRAKE'S LIFE OF STEELE.

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VOL. VII. FOR DECEMBER, 1888. No. VI.

"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving
"to their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most exten-
"sively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity
"of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction."

JOHNSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTHLY JOURNAL,

SIR,

THERE are few perſons who have not read with delight that truly claſſical and elegant work, the "*Athenian Letters*," and yet fewer who are unacquainted the Abbe Barthelemy's amuſing "*Travels of Anacharſis the Younger.*" Were I called upon to decide on the reſpective merits of theſe performances, I ſhould give the palm unqueſtionably to the firſt, and for this reaſon: it is the moſt ſucceſsful of the two in the great object at which both aim, that of making us familiarly acquainted with the leading characters of a moſt intereſting portion of ancient hiſtory.

It is not enough to be intimate with thoſe illuſtrious perſonages as they are introduced to us by Herodotus, Thucydides, or Xenophon. Our minds naturally pant for ſomething beyond; and it is reſerved for the claſſical writers of the preſent day to deſcribe them to us at feaſts that never were given, and in converſations that were never held. It muſt, neverthelefs, have ſtruck many of your readers, as well as myſelf, that, though much is performed, much ſtill is wanting. The correſpondents in the Athenian Letters are all in ſtiff buckram, and hold their pens as formally as if they were ſchool-boys under their writing-maſter's inſpection. On the contrary, what is required to keep up the real ſpirit of ſuch a correſpondence, is the moſt perfect eaſe and familiarity of ſtyle and expreſſion.

A Greek or Roman Newspaper would, it ſtrikes me, be an excellent device. With what delight ſhould we dwell on ſuch ſentences as the following:

"*Faſhionable arrivals at Baiæ.* Q. Cæcilius Metellus, and family; L. Hortenſius, the Prætor; Q. Fabius Maximus; Octavia, ſiſter to the Emperor and wife of Mark Anthony, with her beautiful ward Sempronia; Julia, the Emperor's daughter; the celebrated poet, Ovidius Naſo; Albius Tibullus, knight, from a tour in Tranſalpine Gaul; P. Lentulus; C. Cornelius Gracchus, from his quæſtorſhip in Pontus."

"Yeſterday was married, by ſpecial licenſe, at the houſe of L. Lucullus, by the right reverend the principal Flamen of Jupiter, M. Metellus Scipio Africanus to Lollie Paulina, a lady poſſeſſed of every accompliſhment neceſſary to make the wedded ſtate ſupremely happy."

"To be let or ſold, that delightful villa with the gardens at Tuſculum, commanding a moſt extenſive proſpect, with a peep of the ſea from the attic ſtory, late the property of M. Tullius Cicero," &c. &c.

A choice collection of *really familiar letters* would alſo afford a delicious and truly rational entertainment to the retired claſſical ſcholar: I mean ſuch letters as Mr. F., at the preſent day, might write to Sir George B. or Captain S. to Lord M.; eſpecially if intermixed with ancient cards of invitation and ceremony. The deſirableneſs of ſuch an acquiſition certainly ſtruck a gentleman of high literary reputation, lately deceaſed, (to whom I have the honour of being executor), among whoſe papers I found a few looſe *jeux d'eſprit* of the nature above deſcribed, which, I have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, he intended to have increaſed to an ample collection, and publiſhed under ſome ſuch title as "Roman Letters."

Under this appellation, I beg leave to ſend you the only pieces I have yet found, which you will ſee, have been written very haſtily, but which you are very welcome to inſert in your Journal, if agreeable.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

VARRO.

Asinius Pollio to Cornelius Balbus.

"MY DEAR CORNELIUS,

"I can by no means agree with you in your opinion of our old friend Cicero's character. I know he defended your uncle extremely well, in that cause about the freedom of the city, on the ground of Pompey's act, about which so much stir was made by the government! but it is disagreeable to rip up old sores: so no more on that subject. You don't know, perhaps, that he was at the bottom of the opposition which was raised against your having a triumph for your exploits among the Garamantes: but you must have been informed of (what is notorious to all the world) the part he took in the year 700, when your uncle pressed him to remain neuter in Pompey's concerns, which has fully acquitted your family of all obligations it might have formerly conceived itself under to him.

But what has all this to do with the charge which you so zealously attempt to confute? Believe me, Balbus, I have had many opportunities of judging, which your situation has denied to you. It is more for the honour of the Academy, than out of personal respect to Cicero, that you insist on the solidity of his pretentions to continence and temperance. Have you never heard your father speak of that W—Cærellia? When you were last at Tusculum, did Tully himself shew you none of her letters to him? But you will say, those letters breathed no other spirit than that of the purest Philosophy: as if any woman ever became a philosopher, before she had sacrificed all pretensions to that character. No, no, my friend; we old fellows, who have all our days breathed the spirit of the Esquiline Hill, known more of these matters than the unexperienced burghers of Corduba and Gades. Cærellia was a painted Jezebel, and no better philosopher in her heart than Pericle's mistress, Aspasia.

I supped once at Antony's box on the Appian road, expecting to meet a select company of merry fellows, with a few fine girls, to give a zest to the entertainment. Upon my arrival, I found Antony and Cytheris tête-à-téte, which, as I thought myself late, somewhat disconcerted me; but judge how I was astonished, when he told me that he expected Cicero and this same Cærellia, to complete the company. Now, as I knew Cærellia had been always reputed a prude, I could not forbear casting a few side glances at Anthony's good lady, expressive of my astonishment at her being present at so grave and serious a party. She smiled at my

confusion, and took my well-meant hints with infinite good humour. "I don't believe you *know* Cærellia," she significantly added, "she's a fine woman, and a very able disputant."

Cytheris was now interrupted by four distinct and philosophical raps at the fore door, the well-known signal of our old hypocrite's approach. Antony, who was lolling on a couch, too fat and lazy to stir, exclaimed, "For the sake of Castor and Pollux, my good Citty, go and do the honours of the house for me. I am confoundedly done up by our debauch last night at Cotta's, and feel the *crapula* rising in my stomach. Cicero is too formal and precise to come in without a regular introduction, according to etiquette."

He had scarce spoken, when the door opened, and Cærellia made her appearance. She entered with a low courtesy, covering her ugly face with an Egyptian fan, and took her seat without more ceremony. She was immediately followed by the orator, who advanced simpering to Mark, in a sort of Lydian dancing-step, and with a genteel negligence of air and deportment, his hair curled as nicely as Clodius's, his toga fantastically tucked up to his knees with a rose-coloured ribbon, a neat rattan cane in one hand, and an ebony snuff box in the other. His gay appearance was, indeed, somewhat overcast on observing me as I stood next the fireplace, and his airy step began to assume something of philosophical solemnity, till Antony observed. "There are none but friends, Cicero. You know my old comrade Pollio—as jolly an Epicurean as ever existed. 'Tis my rule to banish all distinction when I am five miles out of Rome." This introduction reassured the old sprig of the Academy, who shook hands with me, while he said with a good-humoured smile, "*Dulce est desipere in loco,*" (a very happy expression, which, by the bye, I find has been stolen by that book-making rascal, Horace Flaccus.)

I need not detail the remainder of our evening, which was spent in the pleasantest manner, especially after our society had been increased by the accession of the pretty Fabia. I have said enough to correct your error; for, after this, I suppose you will not be hardy enough to affirm, either that Cicero was a man of mortification, or Cærellia, a vestal.

Present my kindest compliments to your wife, or your mistress; for I don't know which you are with at present. I shall be very happy to see you and her, or all three, at Puteoli, whenever your law-business will permit.

Next Saturday, I find by Varro's law-list, is the end of term. What can detain you longer in Rome? Pray, have you heard any thing about a new poem, which is reported here to have been read before Augustus, by a young man from some place in the north of Italy, about Æneas and Hell? I hear he has introduced an artful compliment to that young blockhead Marcellus, which made Livia cry. If it is to be had at the booksellers, get it for me, and bring it down with you, or send it, if you can't come yourself, by the carrier, together with the last week's Proclamations. Let me have all the court and city news by wholesale.

Your's sincerely,

A. POLLIO."

A Note.

"Valeria Messalina presents her most respectful compliments to the Empress Livia Augusta, and begs to be informed how the Empress's cold is. V. M. has not slept a wink sincere the ides of April, when she heard of the Empress's indisposition."

From the Hortensian Gardens,
5 Non. Maij.

Bulletin, 5 Non. Maij.

"The Empress rested well last night, but is rather feverish this morning."

Card.

"Octavia returns thanks to Julia Hortensia, for the honour of her obliging enquires."

From the Appian Villa, 7 Kal. Apr.

From Q. Horatius Flaccus to P. Virgilius Maro.

Brundusium, 7 Id. Nov. A. U. C. 735.

For the sake of Vertumnus and Janus, my dear Virg., go instantly on the receipt of this to that rascal young Sosius's (who, you know, has lately removed to No. 7, Viminal Row, at the corner of Remus's Buildings, opposite the Corn Exchange), with the ode which I have scribbled in extreme haste at the back of this, to be inserted in the next Imperial Magazine; but don't leave it without being paid: it will fetch forty-five or fifty sesterces. Then take the trouble just to step across the way, into the Suburra, to Poblius the broker's, and redeem the toga which

I left in *pawn* there ſome time about the 3d or 4th kalends of June, for which you will have to pay intereſt at 10 per cent. principal and intereſt both may be ſomewhat about 30 or 35 ſeſterces. You will then have 15 or 20 remaining. Pay five of theſe to my *waſherwoman*, her whom I have ſo often *kiſſed*, who lives down by Porta Flumentalis, and whom I have addreſſed in ſome of my odes by the name of Glycera. When you have executed theſe commiſſions, ſend without delay by the Brunduſium carrier (who puts up at Syrus the grocer's in the Forum) the remainder of the money wrapped up in the toga, directed to "Q. H. Flaccus, at M. Pedo's, quæſtor, in the Roman Square, Brunduſium."

The reaſon of my extreme haſte is, that, the evening after my arrival, Pedo made me drunk, and ſend me roaring into the ſtreets, where I kicked up a row, beat the watchman, and got my gown torn off my ſhoulders by a ſoldier of the XXth legion, at preſent quartered here. I loſt my purſe, moreover, in the ſcuffle; which purſe contained all the money I had in the world. Pedo bids me drown care in his old Falernian, which is genuine ſtuff; but Pedo, though a good hearty fellow, is even poorer than myſelf: ſo that I can never get back to town without having ſome money forwarded to me from thence. I ſhall be able to find my way home in Cripus's ſtage-waggon, for about 10 ſeſterces.

After all my high-ſounding praiſes, and his warm and friendly profeſſions, Mecænas is but a ſhabby fellow. He is a politician, and a court-favourite, to which lucrative profeſſions he would fain add the unproductive one of a wit. This is too groſs a monopoly, beſides that nature has made it impoſſible he ſhould ſucceed. He has heard, however, that, next to being a wit, keeping company with witty men is the beſt ſtep to ſecure the reputation of the character he aims at; for which reaſon, he encourages half the poor authors of Italy, and me among the reſt, to come to his table. There I flatter, and get flattered in return; and, what is better, riot in the nobleſt Falernian. As for any more ſubſtantial marks of his favour, whatever may be the opinion of the world on that ſubject, I enjoy none; except, occaſionally, when I write an ode which happens to tickle his vanity: but even this ſource of his generoſity begains to grow dry. My ode, "*Mecœnas ativas edite Regibus*," brought me a gratuity in ready caſh large enough to live handſomely upon for a twelve-month, and ſee all my friends without ſpunging dinners in return. That of "*Tyrrhena Regum Pro-*

genies" enabled me to enfranchise my Sabine Villa. But those golden times of my fortune are over. "*Ibis Liburnis inter alta Navium*," did not produce enough to prevent my selling the very estate which, by means of the former, I had purchased; and that which I sent him on his last birth-day, was answered only by a pretty written letter of compliment. As for Pollio, may all the gods protect me from a man who picks the bread out of poor authors' mouths, while he himself fares delicately on Phœnicopter's brains.

Had I but a few farthings in my pocket, as I have in fact not one, I should certainly take a trip one morning in the Dyrrachium Packet. My desire is so vehement to visit Greece, that I actually addressed the master of a cutter from Naupactus to work my passage over; but casting a contemptuous glance on my dropsical legs, he answered, he did not want *ballast*.

Tis really a misfortune at my time of life to be so fond of good liquor, and not to have money enough even to smuggle it. Oh! the Chian and Cretan wines, of which I have seen hogshed after hogshed stowed quietly away in caves on the beach, while the custom-house officers looked on without offering the least annoyance, their mouths being first stopped by a tricongius! Would it might please Jove that Mecænas would give me a place in the Excise: he then should be my Bacchus, and I his Apollo.

By the bye, have you finished writing the speech for that ass Trebatius to deliver extempore on the opening of parliament? Your only fault is, you are too epic in your prose compositions. Who, in the name of Minos, can resist from laughing when he hears that plodding simpleton speak in the language of Dances with the tone of Thersites?

Q. H. Flaccus."

A Card.

"Julia Hortensia presents her compliments to Lucia Severa, and has the honour to send her monkey by the bearer to pay his respects to Lucia's favourite ape. Will be much obliged to Lucia, if she will inform her what she has heard for certain respecting Mark Antony's departure for Egypt; also, how Octavia bears this new instance of the ungrateful man's inconstancy. Likewise, (if not impertinent,) what preparation Lucia makes use of to dye her hair purple, and whether she employs mouse's skin or weazel's to make her eye brows."

ANECDOTES OF THE LATE PASWAN OGLU.

PACHA OF WIDDIN.

OSMAN PASWAN OGLU, was the ſon of an Albanian renegado. In early life he ſignalized himſelf by his extraordinary ſtrength and intrepidity; artful and crafty in all his undertakings, firm and reſolute whenever he found it neceſſary to be ſo, his plans very ſeldom failed of complete ſucceſs. When he had at length raiſed himſelf to the rank of a pacha of two tails, bolder projects began to occupy his ſoul. He ſoon found himſelf able to defy the whole power of the Grand Signior.

It was not long before a favorable opportunity of ſhewing his influence, preſented itſelf. The rights of the Janiſſaries had been invaded, the people every where murmured, but what oppoſition can they make to the will of a mighty deſpot! The pacha ſet himſelf up for the protector of all the Janiſſaries, and iſſued a ſolemn declaration from his fortreſs, that he would never ſuffer the ſupport of the Ottoman military power to be ſhorn of its ſplendour.

From that moment the hearts of all the Janiſſaries were devoted to Paſwan Oglu. Throughout all Turkey they regarded him as their deliverer, as the defender of their rights and privileges. Numbers of the moſt reſolute of thoſe warriors vowed to ſacrifice their blood and lives for their generous protector, if he required it.

In the Divan at Conſtantinople, however the pacha was declared a rebel. Several neighbouring commanders received a firman, enjoining them to collect their whole force and to reduce him to obedience. The Janiſſaries flew to their arms, and went in multitudes to the aſſiſtance of their menaced protector. Widdin was filled with reſolute ſoldiers, and every attack was repelled with deſperation. All the efforts of the Porte to conciliate the conqueror proved unavailing.

His enterprizes, on the contrary, were marked with continually increaſing audacity. His troops inundated all Bulgaria; nothing could withſtand him till he planted his ſtandard before the gate of Varna. It was neverthelefs, eaſy to foreſee, that the Porte would not remain a quiet ſpectator of his progreſs. Paſwan Oglu made formidable preparations to reſiſt the gathering ſtorm. He had engaged in his ſervice a great number of Poliſh and French

emigrants, and likewiſe of Auſtrian deſerters from Hungary and the bannat of Temeſwar; he had eſtabliſhed foundaries of cannon, and collected a prodigious quantity of powder and proviſions in Widdin. Murderous batteries were thrown up around the fortreſs, and tremendous mines were formed in ſuitable ſituations.

The Capudan Pacha, who had married a ſiſter of the Grand Signior, and was in high favour with the latter, was at length directed to aſſemble a powerful army, to beſiege Widdin, and to exterminate the enterprizing rebel. Aſiatics and Europeans were obliged to repair from all the provinces of the empire to his banners, and he himſelf quitted the capital with the flower of the Turkiſh army. A numerous flotilla ſailed up the Danube. The land forces ſoon encreaſed to eighty thouſand men. Widdin was blockaded both by land and water, and the ruin of Paſwan Oglu appeared inevitable.

The ſignal for ſtorming was given. Tremendous was the thunder of the artillery planted on the bulwarks. The Muſſulmans undauntedly threw themſelves into the ditches, which were of conſiderable depth. Whole ranks were ſwept off at once by the heavy artillery of the fortreſs. Paſwan Oglu by his preſence in every quarter inflamed the courage of his men. They all defended themſelves with the reſolution of deſpair.

The Capudan pacha found himſelf neceſſitated to give the ſignal for retreat. The failure of the firſt attack was an unfavorable omen for the whole campaign. It is a well known characteriſtic of the Turks, that in caſe the firſt enterprize, be it ever ſo inſignificant, proves ſucceſsful, their confidence is unbounded; but if they are diſcomfited in this, all the ſucceeding ones are ſure to be diſaſtrous, becauſe a general deſpondency then pervades their army. How indeed could it be otherwiſe, firmly believing as they do in an inevitable fatality and unalterable predeſtination?

The reſult was not difficult to be foreſeen. A panic ſeized their whole army; great numbers of the Turks returned to their houſes: Some months elapſed before reinforcements could arrive. Hanſcherli, prince of Wallachia, received a command to ſend eight thouſand Wallachians to the army. The feeble hoſpodar, trembling at every firman of the divan, durſt not diſobey the peremptory mandate of the Capudan pacha. The *chriſtian* auxiliaries arrived unarmed, and unarmed they were ſuffered to remain. They were not deſigned to take the fortreſs, but only to ſcreen the Turks from the murderous fire of its muſketry and artillery.

A new attack was ordered. From all quarters reſounded the cry to ſtorm. The wretched unarmed chriſtians, were driven before like victims, that the Ottomans who followed might be ſecure from the fire. In this manner they approached the baſtions of the town, which threatened death and deſtruction. What was the conſequence? The batteries of the fortreſs remained quiet, and the garriſon ſhewed not the ſlighteſt diſpoſition to repel the attack. The Turks pauſed. They were unable to account for the conduct of the beſieged.

Meſſengers, diſpatched by the pacha with a flag of truce, ſuddenly made their appearance. They declared in the name of Paſwan Oglu, that it was diſgraceful to engage unarmed people, that he waged war not with thoſe miſerable chriſtians, but with Muſſulmans who ſought to blaſt the glory of the flower of the Ottoman nation; and concluded with requiring that the unarmed Wallachians ſhould be ſent back to their country, and then the ſword would decide to which party God and the great prophet, to whom be praiſe to all eternity, would be pleaſed to give victory.

Theſe juſt remonſtrances had no weight with the Capudan pacha. How could ſentiments ſo philantropic find acceſs to the heart of a man accuſtomed to regard the chriſtian ſubjects of the empire as dogs and ſlaves, as born to be beaſts of burden under the Turkiſh yoke. The meſſengers with difficulty eſcaped perſonal violence, and the order for the attack by land and water was repeated.

"Alas! then, there is no way of ſaving theſe wretched chriſtian victims!" exclaimed Paſwan Oglu, when he received information of the failure of his miſſion. "May God and the prophet forgive my enemies!" The orders for defence were inſtantly iſſued; the batteries, like volcanoes, poured forth deſtructive torrents of fire. Before half an hour had elapſed, the greateſt part of the Wallachians were extended lifeleſs. The Muſſulmans mounting upon their bodies, ſcaled the bulwarks.

Paſwan Oglu, who was preſent in every place where the danger was moſt imminent, now gave a ſignal. Horrible was the ſpectacle that enſued. The earth opened under the feet of the hardy beſiegers. The matches were applied, and the mines were ſprung with a moſt tremendous exploſion. Whole Regiments were buried in the boſom of the earth, whole ranks were engulphed. Terror ſeized the aſſailants; all fled that were yet able to fly.

The Capudan pacha himſelf eſcaped from the bloody field not without the utmoſt hazard of his life.

This was the laſt attempt made by the Porte to reduce the pacha of Widdin by force to obedience. It is remarkable in the annals of Turkiſh warfare. Its hiſtory diſplays, in a ſtriking manner, the imbicility of the empire, and ſhews what an enterpriſing rebel, whoſe undertakings are conducted with prudence, caution, and cunning, is capable of effecting.

The golden age of the Ottoman dominion is paſt, ſince the pachas have ceaſed to kiſs the ſilken ſtring ſent from Stambul, before they put it round their own necks and ſtrangle themſelves with it; but on the contrary make the Capidgi Baſhis, who undertake to execute the commands of the once all-powerful deſpot, pay the forfeit of their lives for their temerity. Such is the uſual fate of all deſpotic ſtates. The bonds of deſpotiſm are diſſolved, were they even tried like the Gordian knot, when thoſe who execute its decrees ceaſe to fear it, like a magic wand whoſe operation none can eſcape.

The Turkiſh political coloſſus, formidable for ages to all the neighbouring nations, now ſtands like a ſcathed oak, with ſhivered branches, amid the gaily luxuriant foreſt, a ſtriking momento of the frail and periſhable nature of all human things!

So great was the decline of this once formidable empire, that it depended only on the will of a pacha of Widdin to erect a new fabric on the ruins of the dreaded throne of the race of Ottoman. All the Janiſſaries were ready to take up arms in his cauſe; and in the capital itſelf he had a numerous and powerful body of partiſans. Paſwan Oglu, however, declared that he aſpired not to dominion, that he deſired juſtice only for himſelf, his followers, and the whole nation.

Paſwan Oglu was univerſally regarded as one of the greateſt lovers of juſtice in Turkey. This general reputation he acquired by his impartiality not only to Muſſulmans, but alſo to perſons of every other religion. In the deciſion of all diſputes he paid no reſpect to perſons; and it made no difference to him whether the parties were Turks, Jews, Greeks, or Armenians. His judgments were juſt, but frequently ſevere.

The following anecdote may ſerve to illuſtrate theſe obſervations:—Soliman Aga, a Turk of diſtinction at Widdin, chanced to ſee a beautiful young Jeweſs, the only comfort of a poor ſick

mother, whom she attended in her old age. His appetite was inflamed. Born under the burning sky of Mosul, he strove in vain to subdue it: desire was soon matured into passion, and he swore by his beard to enjoy the Jewess, should it even cost him his life.

The girl, however had promised her hand to another, and the marriage was to be solemnized in a few days. How then was it possible to contrive, in so short a time, a favourable opportunity for executing his purpose?—Love sharpens the invention; and if it be merely sensual, it renders those whose bosoms it occupies cruelly inventive. The unsuspecting bridegroom was easily enticed to the other shore of the Danube, where he was soon dispatched by the knife of an assassin.

Soliman had now nothing to apprehend from his rival. His spies lurked about the poor woman's hut, it could not be difficult to find a favorable moment for the execution of his design. One evening the mother went out to visit a friend, and the daughter was left at home by herself; the Turkish lover was not long before he received information of the circumstance, and in a few moments he was in the arms of the Jewess. In vain did she resist his impetuous attacks, in vain did she threaten him with all the torments of hell; her glowing words only tended still more powerfully to inflame the passions of the furious lover. With vigorous arm the Mussulman seized the helpless maiden; her strength forsook her; she sunk senseless upon the couch, and in this state she was subservient to the gratification of the lust of the ardent Asiatic.

The Jewess had recognized the Turk, and called him by name. This justly excited in his mind the apprehension of new danger. It was certain that the matter would be laid before the pacha, and it was well known that the latter was not accustomed to protect Mussulmans who were guilty of crimes. Soliman foresaw that one must die, if the other was to live. He had no difficulty in the choice. The violated Jewess was stabbed without the least noise, and the Mussulman hastened away from the theatre of his future misery.

The mother, on her return, found her daughter swimming in her blood. What a scene of the most poignant anguish?—The girl was in the agonies of death. At the sight of her mother she summoned up the small remains of life, and had strength sufficient

to name her raviſher and murderer. A few minutes afterwards ſhe expired.

The very next day the mother appeared before the throne of the Pacha, imploring juſtice and vengeance againſt the man who had diſhonoured and murdered her daughter.—"You ſhall have both!" cried Paſwan Oglu; and in a grave tone commanded that the culprit ſhould be immediately brought into his preſence. Soliman was ſoon conducted before him by an eſcort of Janiſſaries. It was not difficult to convict him of the crime. Witneſſes came forward and accuſed him alſo of the aſſaſſination of the bridegroom.

In vain did he urge, in extenuation of his guilt, his irreſiſtible paſſion for the girl, and the impoſſibility of gratifying it in any other way.—"What would become of the mighty empire of the of the Ottomans," replied the Pacha in a ſolemn tone, "if every Muſſulman were at liberty to exerciſe ſuch atrocities upon its ſubjects; of what ſervice would be the divine law of the great Prophet, to whom be glory for ever and ever, if each individual might commit crimes, which are ſo diametrically oppoſite to his commandments?—Curſed be the hand that could perpetrate ſuch nefarious deeds!"

Then quickly drawing his gliſtening ſabre, he cut off, in the twinkling of an eye, the right hand of the guilty Turk. He did the ſame with the left. "Take this vile tranſgreſſor of the law," ſaid he with a terrific voice, 'and caſt him into the waves of the Danube. Let his puniſhment ſerve as a warning to others!"

The ſituation of the Pacha could not fail to render him ſuſpicious, for he had always juſt reaſon to fear that he was ſurrounded by the ſpies of the Porte, and by ſecret enemies. This is a ſufficient excuſe for his miſtruſt of thoſe who did not deſerve it. Being once very ſick, a Chriſtian phyſician offered his ſervices, and appeared before him with a medicine which he aſſerted would reſtore him to perfect health. Paſwan Oglu ſmiled, looked at the medicine, which filled a large glaſs, and ordered the phyſician to ſwallow it in his preſence. Notwithſtanding all his remonſtrances, the latter was obliged to obey the injunction of the Pacha, and to drink off the medicine, to the no little danger of his own health, To reward his compliance, the Pacha preſented him with a ſum of money, and a Turkiſh peliſſe.

The perſon from whom theſe particulars of the celebrated Turkiſh chieftain are derived, was likewiſe a phyſician, a native of Saxony, and reſided for ſome time at Widdin. The occaſion of his

leaving that place affords an inſtance of the ſingularity of the Pacha's character. In his ſeraglio he had a Poliſh female, to whom he was ſtrongly attached, and who had probably been ſtolen and brought to him by the Tartars of Beſſarabia. She became pregnant. It is well known with what difficulty women, eſpecially of weakly conſtitutions, bring their progeny into the world in the north of Europe, and how ſevere a trial child-birth often proves for the Poliſh and Ruſſian females. The ſlaves of the Pacha's Poliſh favourite did not conceal their apprehenſions, and announced a very difficult labour. It was reſolved to ſend for a Chriſtian phyſician; and the German, to whom we have alluded, was accordingly called in.

The lady had already been a whole day in the moſt dreadful pains; her ſituation was truly pitiable. The Pacha ſhuddered at the thought of loſing his favourite. The ſlaves were convinced that their miſtreſs could not have leſs than three children. At length the phyſician arrived, and was conducted to the apartment of the patient, who was lying upon a divan, and had juſt recovered from a fainting fit. Her face was covered with a thin veil; no part of her whole body was to be ſeen, not even her hands. It was not without the greateſt reluctance that the Pacha permitted the phyſician, at his repeated requeſt, to feel the patient's pulſe. It indicated extreme weakneſs. Paſwan Oglu promiſed a great reward, if he could produce a medicine that would relieve the lady from her diſtreſſing condition.

In vain the ſtranger proteſted that he knew of nothing that could relieve her, unleſs he were permitted to ſee and touch certain parts of the patient's body. The Pacha deigned not to return him any anſwer. But when he had at length the boldneſs to declare, that he could give no aſſiſtance till he had examined the poſition of the child, the jealous Pacha could no longer reſtrain his indignation, and he ſwore a tremendous oath, that the Frank ſhould anſwer for her ſafety with his life.

Under theſe circumſtances, what was to be done? Nothing but ſtratagem could reſcue the anxious phyſician from impending death. He appeared to be, for ſome time, abſorbed in meditation; then, turning to the Pacha, he obſerved with a ſerene countenance, that he had bethought himſelf of a remedy which afforded a confident hope of ſaving the lady, and that it conſiſted of a preparation from a certain herb that grew a few miles on the other ſide of the Danube.

"You may rely on a great reward if you can give relief," said Paswan Oglu; "but lose no time, make haste, and the angel of the Lord attend thee!"—The physician went home as much overjoyed as if he had escaped the most imminent death. No sooner had he arrived, than he packed up all his valuables and money, concealed the parcel under his cloak, mounted a swift horse, and was ferried across the Danube. From Wallachia he proceeded to Sillistria, and thence, by way of Varna, to Constantinople.

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTERS OF THE TRAGIC DRAMA.

SINCE to excite the emotions of pity and terror is the indispensable and essential end of tragedy, those characters must be selected whose qualities are best calculated to produce this effect. This is not accomplished by a representation which involves vicious men in the natural consequences of their crimes, because our pity is mixed with contempt; the punishment is considered as a display of the divine justice; and our superior virtue cannot come in contract with what it considers to be so foreign to itself. Neither shall we be affected by the spectacle of a good man struggling with adverse and undeserved fortune, any otherwise than with admiration of his fortitude, or indignation at his enemies; and the results of virtue are, in general, so favourable, that, in the practice of it, we seldom calculate upon a disastrous reverse.

Characters in the extremes of virtue and vice are incompetent to this species of dramatic exhibition, because it is a law of our nature, that we can only be interested in the fortunes of those who resemble ourselves; every thing else we consider as *preternatural* or *Utopian*; and whether they laugh or weep, we are equally little affected.

But if with honour there be complexional infirmity; if the object be laudable, but its pursuit obstructed; if passion, from which none is exempted, produce, in the inauspicious moment of its ascendancy, disaster and perturbation; then the exhibition will interest, the sensibilities of our nature will be excited, and pity, and terror will alternately melt and alarm the soul. Hence *Lear*, *Othello*, and *Hamlet*, exhibiting traits of specific discrimination, coalesce in high notions of honour, and are precipitated into crimes or er-

rors from which *vulgar virtue* is exempted, and to which their transcendent excellences give an interest which is in the compound ratio of their virtue and misfortunes.

If there be any exception to this reasoning, it is to be found in the *Cato* of Addison, where a pure intelligence errs because it is finite, and consequently not impeccable: but the sufferings of such transcendent virtue are too angelic, if not for contemplation, at least for feeling; and while we willingly bestow our admiration, we are constrained to be economists of our sympathy. Who can feel for him, who, in calamity's rudest assault, feels not for himself, and armed with the panoply of stoicism, is impervious to arrows, though shot from the fatal bow of the insidious Paris? The elegant declamation of this drama can never compensate for the want of that interest which we always feel for the sufferings of high, but imperfect virtue; it is then we are affected, and it is only then we exclaim, with the old man in Terence, "*Homo sum, et humani nihil a me alienum puto*"—I am a man; and nothing that concerns humanity is indifferent to me. But a flight of virtue like that of Cato's operates in the moral, as a comet does in the natural world; we admire the phenomenon, but regard it as a stranger to our system.

It might seem a consequence of this principle, that characters selected from the level of life should have a more extensive interest than those taken from its elevations, were it not certain that those who occupy the latter give dignity to their sufferings, from the presumed superiority of their refinement and sensibility, which, from beings less exposed to adverse fortune, are less prepared for the shock of vicissitude. Besides, wretchedness of this description is more extensive, as it may affect the fate of empires; and though it may not suggest familiar lessons of virtue equal to its splendor, it is more calculated to interest the heart: for the pressure of distress will necessarily be commensurate to the dignity and sensibility which suffer; and the tumult of the spectator's emotion will be in proportion to the distress.

The notions of fate which the ancients entertained were not incompatible with the exhibition of virtue, beset with necessary and inevitable calamity, resulting from a chain of causes independent of itself: but as the doctrine of fate is, by the moderns, deservedly exploded, our drama is constructed upon the opposite principle, and men are there represented in felicity or misery in proportion as they are virtuous or vicious; and the acquisition of either character is always understood to be in their own power.

If *Othello* murder the wife whom he loves, jealousy impels to the barbarous deed; want and resentment involve Jaffier in conspiracy and remorse; and Siffredi is the victim of a deceit which is directed to public ends; but still passion or error is the cause of misery. No god descends to controul the will, or superintend its results; free agency is the principle of action, and its effects on the great theatre of life are naturally and amply displayed. Schiller's tragedy of the Robbers is constructed, indeed, on the principle of *destiny*, and yet deeply interests; but beside his high regard to the abstract principles of honour and justice, the hero attaches us to his fortunes, because the destiny under which he acts is the phantom of a distempered mind, but is not real; he considers his fate to be inevitable, but, in the very act of perpetrating crime, he is stung with remorse; and the chain which binds him to guilt he has the wish but not the strength to break. The misanthropy and despair portrayed in this drama arise from the perfidy of a brother and supposed inhumanity of a father: and to what enormity of crime may not a mind of a peculiar cast and temperament be driven by such mingled emotions?

The diction of tragedy should operate like the lights and shades of a picture, and exhibit every incident, sentiment, and character in its just and appropriate light. The language must ever be subservient to the *action* it expresses, and never, by any decoration of dialogue or metaphor, obstruct its progress to a just completion. It should always, therefore, be prompted by the incidents, and never be extended beyond the point adequate to their expression; otherwise declamation will supersede the natural language of passion, and give a wrong bias to the entire movement of the drama.

Sophocles is eminently distinguished for the unimpeded movement of his scene, and the appropriate conciseness of his language. His characters just say what they ought to do, and nothing more: no metaphor glitters; no point of wit amuses; every expression is at once comprehensive and easy, and every thing conspires to accelerate and produce the catastrophe or grand event which is the important object of the drama. Not so the conduct of the modern scene. The action is often suspended for smart repartee or argumentative dialogue, and whole scenes are introduced without any real or apparent promotion of the main business of the piece. Thomson, Rowe and even Otway, offend here in a degree extremely censurable; for is it not provoking to be under the necessity of purchasing declamation, however eloquent, at the expense

of truth of character and unity of action. A ſtrain of brilliant but indiſcriminate expreſſion, enforced by the harmony of numbers, may facinate fancy, but cannot affect the heart, in the abſcence of nature, ſimplicity, aud paſſion.

Voltaire, exceptionable in other reſpects, is commendable in this, that he has exploded the falſe refinement of his nation by the adoption of a more natural colouring, and by the eaſy expreſſion both of ſentiment and character He has the addreſs to attach the attention of his audience to the progreſs of action, and to the natural expreſſion of ſentiment and paſſion.

To feel, and expreſs that feeling with propriety and energy, is the chief excellence in the exhibition of tragic character: without this talent, it is in vain to aſpire to dramatic fame. Neither the nice concatenation of incident, nor novelty and grandeur of ſentiment will afford a compenſation for the want of that impaſſioned language which is the voice of nature, and can alone excite and command the ſenſibilities of the heart.

If deſcription be ſubſtituted for paſſion; if imagination ſparkle when ſenſibility ſhould affect with its pathetic touches; then the pathos of tragedy is gone, and the apathy of langor will certainly ſucceed. The deſcription of another ſituation is very different from his own ſentiments and feelings upon the ſubject: and to mark this diſtinction, and follow it up in all the detail of character and incident is the province of genius, and the higheſt effort of its power.

This juſt and varied exhibition of character and paſſion is the unrivalled diſtinction of Shakſpeare, whoſe dramas, notwithſtanding many defects and irregularities, on account of this ſingle but pre-eminent excellence, attach and tranſport the ſoul. No poet has ever equalled him in delineating thoſe ſympathies of the heart which, from the acceſſion of circumſtance and ſituation, produce the almoſt infinite diverſity of character; and this delineation is ſo inſtantaneous and unerring, that we ſcarcely believe it to be an imitation. All is nature in its ſublimeſt array; and both *la grande* and *la belle nature* paſs alternately before us in review. It is elegantly ſaid by Lord Lyttelton, that if, upon the extinction of the human race, a being of a ſuperior order wiſhed to be acquainted with its hiſtory and character, he would be enabled to form a complete and juſt idea of both from the writings of Shakſpeare. Whether the cataſtrophe be felicitous or adverſe is immaterial with reſpect to the divine adminiſtration of the world, becauſe the

present condition of man is only the part of a system which is to be completed in a subsequent state of existence: and if a play conducted on the theory of apperfect retribution reconcile the mind to virtue, it will not always, however, be consonant to the course of nature, and will certainly be detrimental to the impression which suffering virtue makes on the mind, by the anticipation of that felicity in which adversity is to terminate.

To moral reflections in tragedy we deservedly attach a high degree of propriety; but neither they, nor the moral inculcated by the catastrophe, however important, form its capital beauties; for all these are only so far worthy of estimation, as they are elicited by the course of the action, and by the various passions and feelings to which it naturally grives rise. I conceive these notices to be founded on principles congenial to the nature of man, and, consequently, perfectly consonant to the laws which should regulate that immitation of it that is displayed in dramatic exhibition.

THE RATTLE-SNAKE.

THE following account of the very singular consequences of the bite of a rattle snake, is equally curious and interesting. In the summer of 1801, Mrs. Alfred Beeman, of Luzerne county in Pennsylvania, was bitten by a rattle-snake. She was then in the fourth or fifth month of her pregnancy. Notwithstanding the alarming symptoms commonly attending the bite of that animal, Mrs. Beeman recovered, and was delived without accident at the usual time. The child seemed healthy; but no sooner did it begin to suck, than it turned quite *black* like the snake, *swelled* considerably, and soon *died*. A puppy was then procured to draw the breast; the animal died in two days, with the same symptoms. A lamb was next tried; then a dog, and three other lambs successively, which all shared the same fate as the child. A third dog was then procured: it was attacked with slightly symtoms of disease, but survived. The mother continued in good health. Two years afterwards, Mrs. Beeman brought into the world another child; apprehensive of losing it like the former, she sent for Dr. Barstow, who, in consequence of the long interval which had taken place since the bite, and the recovery of the last dog which had sucked her, prevailed upon her to suckle her child, which was attended with no ill consequence whatever.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

Report of a Committee of the Institute on Galvanism.

M. HAUY, in the name of the committee of galvanism, reports that they had adjudged the prize of three thousand livres to M. Ermann, of the royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin.

NAPOLEON soon after the discovery of the true principle of galvanic electricity, by Volta, presented to this philosopher a gold medal, and further decreed an annual prize of three thousand livres for the best experiments made upon this fluid in the course of the year, and the sum of sixty thousand livres to the person, who, by his experiments and discoveries in electricity and galvanism, should accomplish an advance comparable to that made by Franklin and Volta, in these sciences. Notwithstanding the publication of many interesting results, no one was deemed worthy of even the annual prize; the first honors of which, are now presented to M. Ermann.

It is well known that if the galvanic pile be insulated, the two halves of it are in different states of electricity. If the pile commence by plate of zinc, the inferior part disengages resinous or negative electricity, and the higher part, vitreous or positive. The density of the fluid diminishes from the extremes, where it is at its maximum, towards the middle, where the electricity is neutral, or at its zero.

If a communication from the superior pole to the ground be established, the vitreous fluid will be withdrawn from the plate in contact with the conductor, this plate will replace its loss at the expence of its neighbouring plate, as will also occur with respect to the remainder. The conductor communicating with the earth, a mass infinite with respect to the pile, this will be deprived of all its vitreous fluid, and assume the state of resinous electricity. The maximum of this electricity still remains at the inferior pole, and we may conceive that the zero will correspond with the superior pole.

By inverting the proceeding, the pile will assume the vitreous electricity and the zero will be at the lowest point of the pole.

If a conductor be placed in contact with both poles at once, an uninterrupted circulation will be established between these fluids, which incessantly tend to an union with each other, and are continually renewed by the spontaneous action of the pile.

If the communicating medium between the poles be a non-conducting substances no change is produced.

These observations are necessary to give force to the contrast between common substances and those which were the subjects of M Ermann's experiments, which seem to establish in these a conducting power,* which is peculiar and varying according to circumstances.

Such a substance is well dried alkaline soap. If a stick of it be placed in contact with either pole of an insulated pile, and communicate at the same time with the ground, the pole which it touches will be discharged; the zero ascends or falls to the point of contact, and the maximum of electricity is found at the opposite extremity. The soap, therefore, acts as common conducting bodies.

Suppose now that the stick communicate at once with the two poles, and be at the same time insulated. Neither pole is discharged, nor is any perceptible change remarked in the state of the pile. The soap therefore has changed its character. It acts as non-conducting insulating bodies.

The apparatus remaining the same, a communication is formed by metallic wire, between any point of the soap and the ground; the resinous pole is instantly discharged, and the vitreous pole rises to the maximum of electricity. The soap thus acts the part of a conducting body in the portion of it near to the resinous pole, and the part of a non-conducting body in the part contiguous to the vitreous pole.*

The flame of Alkohol presents analogous effects, with this difference, that, when a communication is formed between any point and the ground, the vitreous pole is discharged.

Here then are bodies, disposed to exert, according to circumstances, two opposite powers, neither of which exists in common bodies but to the exclusion of the other, and which, by a singularity still more remarkable, unite, in certain cases, both one and the other powers. Thus the galvanic electricity subjected in its production and developement to peculiar modifications, seems to be further distinguished by this kind of transformation of the actions of certain bodies upon the two electricities of which this appears to be an union.

These new phenomena will serve as valuable materials to extend or perfect the theory, when the natural philosopher, after

having considered them in every point of view, by varying the experiments in which this recurs, shall have succeeded in developing through the dissimularities which appear to separate them, those common points which unite these to other phenomena.

M. Pilger, formerly captain of horse, now a veterinary surgeon in Hessia, has published a great number of experiments made to ascertain, by galvanism, the effects of certain *poisons*. There appears to be some essential differences between the human stomach and that of the horse, but the simularities and analogies are sufficient to warrant the expectation of the most useful results from such experiments. Probably no place in the world affords so great a facility for this object, as the well informed veterinary surgeons of this neighbourhood enjoy; and we should happy to learn that any such directed their attention to a subject which might be attended with such beneficial consequences to humanity.

Monthly Magazine for May 1808.

A SPANISH NOBLEMAN.

TORREGIANO a celebrated Florentine statuary, finished for a grandee of Spain, an infant Jesus of the natural size. The price was not agreed upon, but the grandee was very rich, and promised to reward the work according to its merit. Torregiano delivered a master-piece. The grandee even admited it with enthusiasm, and could not find words sufficiently to express his admiration of it. On the following day he sent two servants with bags full of money in exchange for the statue. When the artist beheld the full bags, he believed himself to be nobly rewarded; he opened them, and found thirty ducats, in copper pieces He seized his hammer and chissel with fury, and beat the infant Jesus to pieces: drove the servants and their money bags out of his door, and commanded them to inform their lord of what they had seen. They faithfully delivered the message. The great lord was ashamed of himself, and shame with great lords breeds revenge. He appeared as if he shuddered at the horrible crime, that a hand should be laid on an infant Jesus. He instantly hurried to the grand Inquisitor, and denounced the artist. In vain did Torregiano assert, that the creator was at liberty to destroy the produce of his own art. Reason spoke for him, but fanaticism was his judge: he was condemned to be tortured till he was dead, and he died under the most dreadful torments.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary, for April, 1808.

THAT "*Madness strides like a Colossus over this island*" was an observation of the writer of this article, in his Report for March.

The occurrences of April give a plausible confirmation to the melancholy truth SUICIDE, seems to have prevailed as the *epidemic* of the season.

Independently of other cases, which may not have been divulged, no less thon *seven and twenty* instances of *voluntary death* have, during the *last month*, been recorded in the public papers. One should imagine that there was an occult something in the present constitution of our atmosphere, which clandestinely shed a poisonous and pestilential influence over the minds of our countrymen.

Whether suicide be a demonstrative indication of madness may be matter of controversy, which can lead to no ultimate decision, or throw any novel illumination on the subject.

Madness is not a thing to be restricted within the limits of verbal definition. For the most part, perhaps, it may be regarded as a state merely of feeling and thinking antipode to the notions and feelings of the generality of mankind; as an eccentricity from the ordinary orbits of human conduct and sensation. An unfortunate lodger in one of the involuntarily frequented Hotels of Lunacy, when asked how he came there, replied "The fact is, I happened to be of one opinion, and the rest of the world was of another, so I was *out-voted*."

The Reporter is still continually haunted by the pallid and fleshless spectres of consumption, which fill and almost overpower his mind with a sense of horror at their protracted delay and almost posthumous application.

The larger portion of phthysical patients wait upon the Reporter at that ultimate period, when the possibility is gone by of a reprieve from death; when the seal is already fixed upon the sentence of their fate.

People are not at present, and it is to be feared never will, in future, be properly impressed with the importance, & if not the immediate, at any rate the distant danger of a *cough*. Coughing is by no means a salutary exercise of the chest; on the contrary, every repetition of it must tend to the wear and tear of the pulmonary

organs, whose texture and fabric are too delicate and tender to suffer without peril or injury any violent or unnatural agitation. Each attack of cough induces some injury of the substance, or diminution in the energy and capacity of the lungs, until at length they are reduced to that mutilated and ragged state, which, in many cases, does not immediately put a final pause to, but for a little time allows, or rather inflicts, upon the labouring sufferer, a most painful and agonizing respiration. The patient lies, or more frequently sits up, upon his bed, a *mendicant for air*, of which, however, no draught or stream could excite into active and permanently vital play the wasted and broken-up machinery.*

The process of disease is more to be apprehended than its fatal termination. It is not the tomb, but the shadowy and thorny avenue that leads to it, that ought to be the subject of horror and of awe.

When life becomes a chronic disease, the continuance of it cannot be considered as an object of philosophical ambition or of reasonable desire. This circumstance is out of the consideration of those, who in their habits or indulgences are not sufficiently attentive to the means of preserving, not their being merely, but their *well*-being. In the notion of "*a short life and a merry one*" there may appear something specious; but it is not duly and seasonably considered that those aberrations from propriety and prudence which contract artificially the naturally little span of our existence, throw a cloud over its conclusion.

Life survives capacity of enjoying it, the scene is darkened long before the curtain falls. The faculties of the mind and body continue, for a certain period irritable, to plainful, without being awake at all to any pleasurable, or susceptible of comfortable or of even easy, sensations. The instrument is so entirely out of tune, that no friendly or favourite hand, however delicate or dexterous can draw from it an harmonious note.

The melancholy slope towards the grave, these victims of indiscretion or misfortune, find no easy descent; with them it is, "NON facilis descensus Averni."

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick square. April 22, 1808.

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* The Reporter was some few years since called to the bedside of a late much respected friend and eminent physician, who, in his last hours, with mournful agony exclaimed, "How horrible it is to be obliged to breath with half a pair of lungs!"

PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE PRESENT STATE OF HOLLAND.

It must be very pleasing for a native of Amsterdam to read in the work of a celebrated author, the following account of the industry of the inhabitants of this place. " It has been observed, that none of the inhabitants of Amsterdam are idle. This is so true, that an indolent person might traverse the city in all its parts without finding a companion. He would thus be driven by the very nature and miscarriage of his search, into action himself. Nay he would see every eye so busy, every foot so hard at work, and every head seem at least so full, that, forgetting his natural torpidity, or remembering it with reproach, he would catch the spirit of objects before him, and feel that it is at least as good and natural for man to be in motion, as at rest." In this manner the entertaining author proceeds, and gives such an exact and accurate account of Holland in this respect, that he proves to have been a very minute observer of the objects surrounding him, during his stay in that city, in which the writer of this article was born.

The above observations were made in 1794, the year preceding the revolution of the United provinces. But if the Gleaner were at present in Holland, and traversed the capital of that country, he would think and write very differently; for the French revolution has brought into that formerly happy and flourishing republic such a degree of distress, that the inhabitants are now compelled to forsake their natural propensity to labour, and must remain idle. An indolent person would find now many a companion in traversing the streets of Amsterdam. Some friends of the writer of these lines, very lately arrived from his native place, have given him such an unpleasant account of it, that it really distresses him for the sake of his relations and the friends of his youth. Nothing but complaints of the badness of the times, of the slackness of trade, and of the payment of heavy taxes, are heard in every society, as well public as private. Fortunately for the Dutch, it was always looked upon as a shameful behaviour, if a person lived up to his income, and did not lay by a little every year, for his old age, his wife or children. By this prevailing sentiment, which, generally speaking, was put in practice throughout the whole country, the inhabitants of Holland are able to endure adversity and the

loss of trade much longer than any other nation. If we consider what immense riches and floating capitals have been taken from the Dutch by sea, and what large sums they have been obliged to pay to to the French since 1795, every one must be astonished, that no national bankruptcy has yet taken place; nay that they are still able to pay enormous sums of money to an expensive court. The present king of Holland, though upon the whole liked very much, on account of his amiable character, and mild disposition, has lately lost a great deal of his popularity, by changing his place of residence. He did not like to remain in the Hague, which is reckoned one of the finest towns in Europe, where the seat of the Dutch government has been from time immemorial, and on account of which it was continually improving with large buildings, hotels, &c. This beautiful place will now be ruined in a short time, as there is no commerce; and it was maintained only by the different departments of government, and the court formerly of the Stadholder, and lately of the present King, who but a few months ago left this place for Utrecht, as it was said because the latter is healthier. After great Expences had been incurred for fitting up several buildings for the reception of the court and the different departments of the government, the royal residence was changed again, and will be in the present month (April,) transferred to Amsterdam, where new preparations are made for becoming the seat of government. The Inhabitants of this place are not much pleased with the alteration. The *Hotel de Ville*, (an elegant structure, which is always called the eighth wonder of the world, and is built upon more than thirty thousand stakes or rather trees, driven into the ground,) is now converted into a palace for the king. This town house not being a national building, but erected by the magistrates of Amsterdam, the inhabitants of the place could not be silent, when their property was taken from them, and used for a national purpose without any compensation. Their murmurs and displeasure respecting this were so loudy expressed and so publicly shewn, that the magistrates have been obliged to order, that all public conversation upon this subject should be withheld, and that the transgressors of this edict would be severely punished. The lips of the people were hereby closed, but their dissatisfaction was not taken away. It really is affecting to see, that houses of orphans, receptacles for old age, repositories of workmanship, &c. are now converted into places where public business will be transacted in future. The inhabitants of these charitable institutions will be conveyed to the Hague,

where many empty houses and large buildings are now to be found. All this must naturally be the subject of conversation. If, however, trade were established again and commerce renewed, so that the inhabitants of Amsterdam had something else to think and speak of, they would soon be reconciled to the present state of things; but as long as this is not the case, they will remain very much displeased with their present situation. It is therefore very impolitic of KING LOUIS to make these great and expensive alterations now. It would have been a great deal better, if he had waited till peace was re-established; the only thing which can bring Holland, and chiefly Amsterdam, back again to the ancient greatness and prosperity of the country. The addition of East Friezland, &c. does not please the Dutch at all. They never wished for an increase of territory to their own country; they always looked and worked for the increase of their commerce, and the prosperity of their foreign settlements. The alteration of Holland, as well external as internal, is thus very great, but unfortunately for the worse, with the prospect, that the period which can open again the resources of prosperity, is still far distant, and that they will long remain deprived of their commerce and navigation.

ECCENTRIC BLESSING.

AN old priest granted to James the First, on his coming to England, the following blessing: "May Heaven bless you, and make a man of you, though it has but bad stuff to make it off!"

THE POWER OF GOLD.

"....WHAT can favour the pretentions of that old dotard to the hand of that young and accomplished lady? Is he rich?"

...."He has gold enough to gild over the bitter pills of age and impotence*."

* We fear this remark is but too applicable to fashionable marriages. It forcibly brings to our remembrance the witty lines of one of our poets, who observes, that

"——— the precious metal
"Solders sexes like a kettle!"

FRANCE.

THE cultivation of INDIGO has taken place on a large ſcale and in the open air at an eſtate in Vaucluſe. It appears that this plant may be naturalized in the department, and become a ſource of wealth.

In the preſent interruption of commerce, the writers of France are likewiſe turning their attention to the poſſibility of introducing the culture of COTTON into that country. From a compariſon of the climate of the regions in which this plant is cultivated with that of the ſouthern provinces of France, one of theſe writers deduces the probability of its ſucceeding in the latter. In ſupport of this opinion, he quotes the authority of two curious old works, to prove that the cultivation of cotton has already been carried on there to a conſiderable extent. The firſt of theſe, printed at Toulon, in 1566, is entitled, *Recueil et Diſcours du Voyage du Roi Charles IX. de ce nom à preſent regnant, accompagné de Choſes dignes de Memoire, &c* by ABEL JOUAN. It is a kind of journal, in which we find the following paſſage:—"This day the king entered Yerres, a large and fine town. Around it there is ſuch a number of orange, palm, and *pepper* trees, and other trees which bear *cotton*, that they look like foreſts." The ſame fact is certified by Peter de Quiqueram de Beaujeu, biſhop of Senez, in the curious and ſcarce work which he publiſhed in 1606, entitled, *La Nouveile Architecture, ou Inſtruction générale pour enſameneer toutes ſortes d'Arbres fruitiers, &c.* In the fifty-ſecond chapter of the ſecond book, we find this paſſage:—"Have we not enough to admire in the rarities of our province, who is ſo kind and liberal as to grow moſt ſucceſsfully the *ſugar-canes*, planted within this few years. We now equal other countries, and like them poſſeſs a great quantity of cotton plants." The teſtimony of theſe two authors is confirmed by J Bauhin, who informs us, that in his time cotton was grown in France, and that it had been brought from Italy.

M. CURAUDAU, profeſſor of chemiſtry, in a memoir on the theory of ſoap-making, read to the Inſtitute of France, has demonſtrated, that oxigen is one of the component parts of ſoap; that to this principle oxiginated oils, or thoſe which eaſily oxiginate owe their property of making the beſt ſoap. He has alſo pointed out a very ſimple proceſs, by which the fabrication of ſoap may be accelerated, and at the ſame time improved.

The light of the Pyrosoma Atlanticum has not been described by naturalists. M. Peron, in his late voyage, observed this animal in between the 3d and 4th degrees of N. latitude. Its luminous property renders it one of the most splendid of all known zoophites. The darkness was intense when it was first discovered, the wind blew with violence, and the progress of the vessel was rapid. All at once there appeared, at some distance, a vast sheet of phosphorus floating upon the waves before the vessel. The ship having passed through this brilliant part, the crew discovered that the light was occasioned by an immense number of small animals, which swam at different depths, and assumed various forms. Those which were deepest looked like red-hot shot, and those on the surface resembled tubes of red hot iron. Some were soon caught, and they were found to vary in size from three to seven inches. All the exterior surface was bristled with thick oblong tubercles shining like so many diamonds, and these seemed to be the principal seat of phosphorescence. In the inside there appeared a multitude of oblong narrow glands, which possessed the phosphoric property in a high degree. The colour, when at rest, is an opal yellow mixed with green; but on the slightest motion, or spontaneous contraction, the animal instantly becomes luminous. As it loses its phosphorescence, it passes successively through a number of tints, such as red, orange, green, and azure blue.

M. Marcel, director of the imperial printing press at Paris, when he accompanied Bonaparte to Egypt, took a *facsimile* of the curious inscription of Rosetta, which has lately been engraved and published.

M. Millin, a recent traveller through the south of France, adopted the same mode of taking a copy of an arabic inscription under the entrance of the house of M. Meiulaw, at Aix. After washing the stone, and covering it with printer's ink, he applied over it wetted paper, which on being withdrawn, bore a very distinct impression of the characters, which appear white on a black ground, when they have been hallowed out, and black on a white ground, when the inscription is in relief But as the letters are reversed, it is obvious they must be read backwards; on holding up the leaf, however to the light, they are readily decyphered in their proper position. In order to give to the letters the greatest degree of transparency, the paper which is employed ought to be as little sized as possible. The stone can be afterwards freed from any remains of the ink, by washing it with a solution of pot-ash. This

process has been long known in Italy, but it would appear that its application has been hitherto confined to taking impressions of inscriptions executed on bronze tables. It is evident that this method possesses many advantages, since it can not only be performed with the greatest ease by a single individual, but since persons the least versed in the science of inscriptions, may by it obtain copies with the greatest accuracy.

The *Irish* College in Paris is the only school in that metropolis that has a course of Latin philosophy and logic, such as existed in the University of Paris. The Prefect of studies in this college, M. Fontanel commenced a course of philosophy with speech in the Latin language.

EL DORADO.

This beautiful country is well known from Voltaire's "Candide." Yet but few perhaps now remember, how confidently this fabulous country was sought for, and how many were firmly convinced of its existence. No one had seen it, but every body knew how to relate the most extraordinary and alluring things concerning it. For a long time the origin of this fable was doubtful, yet at last a letter was discovered from one Ferdinand Oviedo, which was written in the year 1543 to the Cardinal Bembo, and from which we shall here make an extract.

—"Not merely to seek for the cinnamon tree did Gonerlo Pizarro press so far, but also, if it were possible to become acquainted with the powerful prince, El Dorado (the golden,) and of whom a great deal was said. It is related, that he always went naked from head to foot, but bestrewed with gold. This kind of ornament he conceived to be the most becoming; a dress of gold plates he thought too common. The latter he could daily make use of without wasting; but, as the former was much more expensive, he therefore thought it more royal. As he bathed himself every evening and morning, he was obliged to expend fresh gold dust. In the morning his whole body was rubbed with perfumed resin or oil, then it was powdered until he looked like a statue that was just come from the hands of an expert goldsmith. Your eminence may conceive how rich this country must be over which such a king reigned."

DEATH ON THE PALE HORSE;

OR THE

OPENING OF THE SEALS.

A SKETCH, BY B. WEST, ESQ. PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

REVALATIONS, Chap. vi. ver. 7, and 8.—"*And when he had opened the fourth Seal, I heard the voice of the fourth beast say, come and see.—And I looked, and behold a Pale Horse, and his name that sat on him was* DEATH. *And hell followed him; and power was given unto them over the fourth part of the earth, to kill with sword, and with hunger, and with death, and with the beasts of the earth.*"

THE class of subjects to which this noble sketch belongs, cannot, with propriety, be denominated the historical; as such, therefore, the same principles of criticism are not to be employed in our examination of it; it belongs to an order of composition which embraces the loftier subjects of fancy and the divine flights of inspired poetry; in a word, those subjects, which having their basis in Revelations, are of a class to which the most exalted imagination can scarcely expect to rise.

This subject is intended to express the triumph of Death over all things, by means of that variety of human calamities and mortal sufferings, which pestilence, famine, and the sword, together with the vices of man himself, have introduced into the world.

Its object is to express universal desolation, to depict all the methods by which a world may be destroyed.

To bring out the subject of this composition, Mr. West has divided it into three parts. The fore ground contains a group, extending nearly half the length of the canvas, in which are seen death by pestilence, famine, and despair, and by almost every means which terminate existence in all ages and sexes.

In the second group, we behold lions, men, and horses, in combat with each other, terminated with a furious bull tossing men and dogs in the air.

The third group rises from the centre of the picture. It is the King of Terrors himself on his Pale Horse. On his head is a crown, denoting his sovereignty over all things. His horse is without reins, and his uplifted arms scatter the shafts of death in all directions around him. His form, in the language of Milton, is "without form."—It is dissolving into darkness—It is an awful and terrible obscurity—All the legions of hell are in his train; they are seen in the opening perspective, and terminate the distances almost in the immensity of space. On the fore ground is a

serpent, his head bruised with a stone, which indicates his death from the hand of man; near the serpent is the dove mourning over his dead mate.

In the back ground we behold the rage of battle by sea and land, whilst the elements are convulsed by earthquakes, thunder, and vivid lightning. The eagle is seen on his wing, pursuing and destroying the feathered race; whilst the general colour of the picture denotes an atmosphere filled with every thing noxious and pestilential.

Such is the description of a picture which has attracted the notice of the community of arts throughout the civilized world, and upon which an eminent writer, whilst it was upon exhibition in the Louvre at Paris, has passed the following praise, which deserves to be recorded for its equal elegance and justness.

After reviewing the composition at large, he concludes, "This is the most difficult of subjects which the pencil of man could undertake; but the painter has WILLED it, and it has been DONE."

LONGEVITY.

DURING the last year, 45 persons, 19 males, and 26 females, died in the united kingdom, between the ages of 100 and 128 years, viz.

Mary Walton, Windy Nook; Mary Evans, Lidney, Gloucester; Mrs. Deacon, Stoke Priory; Mrs. Mann, Ross, Herefordshire; Mrs. Brame, Shipmeadow; Hannah Ranshaw, Newcastle; Alice Longwarth, Blackburn; Mary Allcock, Aby, Lincoln; Richard Brighouse, Aughton; W. Dickenson, Scorton; L. R. Stevenson, Kilbarcham, each 100 years.

J. Bell, Black Dub; J. Paterson, Muirkirk; Mrs. Siddall, near Tadcaster; Mrs. Grubb, Weathersfield; and Elizabeth; Parkins, St. Columbe; each 101.

Eliz. Thomas, Langynoyd; W. Killman, Lochabers; Susan Robshaw, East Moor; Hannah Wilson, Keswick; Elizabeth Linegar, Birmingham; Mary Price, Leeds; Ann Miller, Worsted; J. Mirehouse, Mire Syke; M. White, Glasgow; and Mrs. Pratt, Birmingham, each 102 years.

Sarah Bucke, Healthfield; Eliz. Cryer, Ecup, York; and Eliz. Bicket, Newcastle; each 103 years.

Mr. Fidler, Winterbourn; Amelia Butcher, Shrewsbury; and P. Danks, Walsall; each 104.

P. Lack, a soldier at Hackney, 105.
Mary Paton, Mancklin, 106.
T. Haggerty, Ireland; J. Maxwell, near Forfar; and J. Key, Egburton; each 107.
G. Humphrey, Magilligam, Ireland; and M. Macnamara, Ireland, each 110.
F. O'Sullivan, 111.
Mary Haywood, Woombridge, 112.
J. Ramsay, Clarcoats, 115.
Anna Meade, Ireland, 117.
Ann Johnston; a pauper, Belfast, 123.
And W. Crosally, Broodstone, Ireland, aged 128.

Of the above, 16 enjoyed almost uninterrupted good health to the time of their deaths; 32 died in England and Wales; 7 in Ireland, and 6 in Scotland

LEGAL PUN.

In a case of incompetant bail, the party was asked what was his profession. He answered, "that he was a *colourman*;" on which the late respectable Lord Kenyon remarked, "Then, Sir, you are merely brought, in the way of your business, to give a *colour* to this transaction."

THE BAILIFF.

"Hark'ee," (said one of his Majesty's officers to a gentleman, against whom he had a writ,) "gemmun are gemmun, and blackguards are blackguards. I know how to do one, and do t'other.—I don't approve af any gemmun being plundered, either by plaintiff or attorney, while I knows it; and, therefore, if your honours prefers liberty to a jail, clap that slip of smooth paper," (a ten pound bank note,) "which is now in your hand, into mine, and run away with *your self* as fast as you can.—There's a sort of a *rompus* in the street, you see—I can't help a prisoner's escaping in a crowd, you know; besides, while follower is gone for a coach, prisoner was stronger than me, and knocked me down"—'There.'—"Thank your honour—mum's the word—you knocked me down, you know—good night—God bless you." The bailiff vanished with the money*.

* Like maggots, the bailiffs, when they have devoured all the kernel of a nut, leave the shell, to go and seek a more fruitful habitation.

STEALING NO CRIME.

When his Majesty, George I. came into this country from Hanover, among other domestics, he brought over with him his cook to whom he was extremely partial: after some stay at St. James's the cook grew melancholy, and wanted leave to return home. His Majesty, being informed of this, desired to see him; and, when the cook came into his presence, he asked him why he wished to leave his service. The cook replied, "I have long served your Majesty with diligence and with honesty, and never suffered any of your property to be embezzled in your kitchen; but here the dishes no sooner come from the table, than one steals a fowl, another a duck, a third takes a joint of meat, a fourth a pye, and so on, until the whole is gone; and I cannot bear to see your Majesty so injured.—His Majesty's reply was, "My revenues here can afford this custom, and therefore, to reconcile you to your place, do you *steal* likewise; and mind you take enough." —The cook took his master's advice, and in a short time became the most adept thief of all the servants.

CAUSE OF THE HEAD-ACHE.

The ancients believed that love affected the liver, and the moderns think it acts upon the heart. Lucian seems to have thought that it attacks the head. When Vulcan came with a hatchet to cleave Jupiter's head, who complained of suffering excessive pain in that part, at the time he bore Minerva, and perceived the goddess marching forth, he very pleasantly exclaimed, according to that author,——"I don't wonder at your having a pain in your head, when you've a woman in it."

COUNTRY PERFORMER.

A travelling player, who had solely to say, in Richard the Third, "*My lord, stand back, and let the coffin pass*: had repeated the line so often to himself, lest he should be imperfect, that, when he came to say it, instead of what had been written, he said: *My lord, stand back, and let the parson caugh.*

THE SAILOR'S TALE.

LANDLORD, another bowl of punch, and comrades fill your glasses!
First in another bumper toast our pretty absent lasses,
Then hear how sad and strange a sight my chance it was to see,
While lately, in the 'Lovely Nan,' returning from Goree!

As all alone at dead of night along the deck I wander'd,
And now I whistled, now on home and Polly Parsons, ponder'd,
Sudden a ghastly form appear'd, in dripping Trowsers rigg'd,
And soon, with strange surprise and fear, Jack Tackle's GHOST I twigg'd.

"Dear Tom," quoth he, "I hither come a doleful tale to tell ye!
"A monstrous fish has safely stow'd your comrade in his belly;
"Groggy last night, my luck was such, that overboard I slid,
"When a shark snapp'd and chew'd me, just as now you chew that quid.

"Old Nick, who seem'd confounded glad to catch my soul a napping,
"Straight tax'd me with that buxom dame, the TAILOR'S WIFE at Wapping;
"In vain I begg'd, and swore, and jaw'd; Nick no excuse would hear;
"Quoth he,—'You lubber make your will, and dam'me, downwards steer.'—

"Tom, to the 'foresaid tailor's wife I leave my wordly riches,
"But keep yourself, my faithful friend, my bran-new linen breeches;
"Then, when you wear them, sometimes give, one thought to Jack's that's dead,
"Nor leave those galligaskins off while there remains one thread."—

At hearing Jack's sad tale, my heart, you well may think, was bleeding;
The Spirit well perceived my grief, and seem'd to be proceeding,
But here, it so fell out, he *sneezed*:—Says I—"God bless you, Jack!"—
And poor Jack Tackle's grimly Ghost was vanish'd in a crack!

Now comrades timely warning take, and landlord fill the bowl;
Jack Tackle, for the tailor's wife, has damn'd his precious soul;
Old Nick's a devillish dab, it seems, at snapping up a sailor's,
So if you kiss your neighbour's Wife, be sure she's not a TAILOR'S.

A BILLET-DOUX AND ITS ANSWER.

TO ELIZA, WITH A DOVE.

ACCEPT, dear maid, the most delightful bird
That ever Venus to her chariot bound;
By Love adopted, and by Peace preferr'd,
For meekness valu'd and for faith renown'd.

A bird in which such rare perfections meet,
Alone is worthy to be counted thine;
His beauty, fair one, is like yours, complete,
And his fidelity resembles mine.

TO JULIUS, WITH A GOOSE.

Swain, I accept your all-accomplish'd Dove,
With rapture listen to his plaintive moan,
And vow with constancy the bird to love,
Whose beauty thus reminds me of *my own*.

I cannot prove my gratitude too soon,
For such a mark of tenderness conferr'd;
So song for song be thine, and boon for boon,
Kindness for kindness, swain, and bird for bird.

Lo! the best fowl that Lincoln can produce,
My choice has singled from a *tuneful* group;
Accept, *sweet* Bard, from me as *great a Goose*
As e'er was fatten'd in a poult'rer's coop.

Your verse the merit of the dove displays:
The compliments I pay my bird are few:
Yet 't is methinks, no niggard share of praise
To say how strongly he resembles *you*.

Domestic Indian Occurrences.

DECEMBER 1—15, 1808.

SAINT ANDREWS' DAY.

THE preparations made for the celebration of the Anniversary of the Caledonian Saint, by the Commander in Chief, on Wednesday last, were on the most grand and magnificent scale—The roads in every direction leading to the Garden, occupied by his Excellency, were planted with innumerable lamps—the Bridge, the Gateway and entrance, were decorated with arches, and emblematical devices, which from the tempestuous state of the weather, it was found impossible to illumine; to the same cause must be attributed the loss sustained by the public, in not witnessing, one of the most brilliant display of fireworks, ever prepared in this Settlement.

Having said thus much on the draw-back occasioned by the weather—we proceed to notice the Ball and Supper, given by General Macdowall, on the 30th ult. to the Settlement; which notwithstanding the above, was one of the most splendid and well conducted entertainments, we have for a long time witnessed.

On the approach to the house, which was covered with lights from the top to the ground, every one was struck with the well executed and brilliant display of the Arms of his Majesty, in a highly illuminated transparency, and at the back of the house, was placed the Cross of St. Andrew, ornamented with numberless small lamps.

The floor of the Ball Room, had received every decoration that correct, and classical taste could devise. The drawing exhibited the Arms of Scotland—devices suited to the day—and every insignia applicable to the occasion; richly surmounted with a deep and grand border. The drawing had been closely followed, and was executed with much skill and ability.

The arrival of Lady Barlow, was announced by a most splendid display of blue lights, and the entrance of the Honorable the Governor, by the different bands striking up the popular tune of, God save the King.

About the hour of ten, the dancing commenced, the first set being led off by Lady Barlow, and his Excellency the Commander in Chief. A set of Cotilions followed after the fourth dance, which rivetted the attention of the company, for correctness of execution, excellence of performance, and gracefulness of display—the Fire-works, that had not been destroyed by the rain, followed this part of the evening's amusement.

The Supper Tables which were laid in the inner veranda and the whole of the lower rooms, were richly covered with every kind of artificial tree shrubs and flowers, illuminated by globes, chandeliers, and every other light, that could add brilliancy to a scene, remarkable throughout the evening for gaiety, splendor, and refinement of taste. The Union Flag, was placed at the head of the Principal Table.

Every luxury that the greatest hospitality could anticipate were to be found on the festive board, the viands and wines were of the most superior class, and every delicacy procurable at this season, was provided.

After supper, the following Toasts were drank, followed by appropriate tunes, from the different Bands of Music, by which the whole apartments were surrounded.

The KING.
The Immortal Memory of ST. ANDREW.
The PRINCE of WALES.
The BRITISH NAVY.
The BRITISH ARMY.
The BRITISH ARMY in all parts of the World.
The GOVERNOR GENERAL and Governments in India.
The GOVERNOR of MADRAS, and prosperity and success to the Settlement.
The LADIES of the SETTLEMENT.

After which Lady Barlow proposed the health of General Macdowall, with three times three, the enthusiasm with which this toast was received, the shouts of applause which followed, and the sensation it produced, may be more easily conceived than described.

The company shortly after returned to the ball room—and country dances resumed their sway, until near 3 o'clock—when Reels and other amusements kept the Ladies until past four in the morning about which hour Lady Barlow left the Garden—The honorable the Governor retired shortly after supper.

After the Ladies had retired, the Gentlemen proceeded to a second supper, where hilarity and good cheer, heightened by popular and *other* Songs, kept them until about seven o'clock on Thurs-

day morning, when the company finally departed from this splendid, national and patriotic entertainment.

The honorable the Governor—The honorable Sir Thomas Strange—the Members of Council—the honorable Sir Benjamin Sullivan, the principal civil, military and naval officers and most of the families at Madras, were present, notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather.

Lady Barlow and many of the Ladies were attired in Tartan, and the gentlemen wore the Insignia of St. Andrew, consisting of the Cross and Thistle richly embroidered, on the left breast.

Lady Strange, we are concerned to say, was prevented by indisposition from honoring the General with her company.

On Saturday morning the 26th ultimo at sun-rise a royal salute was fired from Chepauk Palace, and returned from the saluting battery of Fort St. George in hour of the anniversary of the birth of his highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

The honorable the Governor paid a visit of ceremony on the occasion. This was returned by the Nabob at ten o'clock on Tuesday last, at the Government gardens. His highness's entrance and departure from thence was announced by a salute of 21 guns from the fort.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Arthur Brooke, deputy commercial resident at Salem.
Mr. Robert Alexander, second member of the board of revenue.
Mr. G. F. Travers, collector of Ganjam.
Mr. F. W. Robertson, assistant under the collector of Masulipatam.
Mr E. W. Cunliffe, fixed examiner in the sudder court.
Mr. E. C. Greenway, superintendent of Stamps.
Mr. I. Munro, acting register to the zillah court at Salem.
Mr. H. R. Oakes, register to the zillah court at Madura.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT. *Fort St. George November 20, 1808.*

His Majesty having been graciously pleased to extend to the Royal Artillery the benefit of the increased rates of pay granted to certain classes of his Majesty's troops, the honorable the Governor in Council has resolved that the same indulgence with respect to the rates of pay, as by the G. O. of the 20th May 1808, were authorized to be granted, conformably to his Majesty's warrant, to the non-commissioned officers and privates of his Majesty's army, and to those of the honorable company's european infantry serving under this presidency, shall be extended to the corps of artillery upon this establishment, and that they shall have effect from the 1st July 1806, the date of the encrease to the royal artillery.

The annexed table contains the new rates of pay to the european non-commissioned officers and privates of the artillery, according to the foregoing resolution,

The commanding officer of each company of european artillery will accordingly prepare, and transmit through their respective paymasters for audit, an abstract of the arrears of difference of pay to which the non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the companies of artillery under the new regulation may be entitled, from the 1st of July 1806, to the 30th instant, and the encrease is afterwards to be drawn with the pay, at the rates contained in the table—each class to be stated separately in the pay abstracts.

The commanding officer of each company of artillery will transmit with the least practicable delay to the office of the major of brigade of artillery, a long roll, which shall include the name of every effective non-commissioned officer, and private of the company under his command, stating the date of his entrance into the artillery, and adding thereto, such remarks relative to former service, as may tend to establish claims to the encreased rates of pay under his Majesty's regulations, contained in letters from the secretary at war dated the 29th July 1806, as stated in the following paragraphs.

These rolls after having been carefully examined and compared with the register in the office of the major of brigade of artillery, and duly corrected by him, are to be countersigned by the commandant of the battalion of artillery, and transmitted to the office of the military auditor general.

" In regard to the additional allowance to corporals, bombardiers, and privates, after seven and fourteen years service respectively it is to be understood, that previous service in any corps of regulars, or in any fencible corps, liable to serve out of *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and the islands in the *Channel*, is to be taken into account, in estimating the claims of the men to the said additional allowance.

" Men discharged at the late peace, or at any other period, and who have since entered into the Madras artillery, are entitled to claim the benefit of their antecedent service in corps of the above description."

" But service in the militia or any corps of fencibles, not liable to serve out of Great Britain, Ireland, and the islands in the *Channel*, is not to be considered as making any part of the service entitling the men to the said additional allowances."

" Former desertion is not in any respect to affect a man's claim to the allowances in question.—But desertion occuring subsequently to the 1st of July 1806, will deprive a soldier of all title to the said allowances from antecedent service."

" In the case of men who have been pensioned either from the ordnance or *Chelsea*, and who have since entered into the Madras artillery, the time during which such men were on the pesion, is to be taken into account in estimating their claim to the additional allowances, two years therefore being reckoned as one of actual service, and the same in proportion for any longer or shorter period."

The commanding officer of each company of artillery is enjoined to pay the strictest attention to the foregoing rules, by which the claims of non-commissioned officers, and privates respectively according to length of service are to be determined, and to satisfy themselves as far as may be practicable, of the just pretensions of each individual to receive the augmented rate of pay, founded on his former service in other corps, and when such claim cannot be exactly ascertained, payment thereof is to be suspended until the necessary information, or special authority, shall have been obtained.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to extend the same indulgence relative to the encreased rates of pay to effective non-commissioned officers and privates of artillery who may be employed in staff situations, according to their length of service, which are to be drawn in conformity to the foregoing rules.

TABLE, shewing the new rates of Pay to the undermentioned Ranks in the Honorable Company's European Artillery, in consequence of the Augmentation of Pay granted by the King to the Royal Artillery.

HONORABLE COMPANY'S EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.	Present pay per day.	Additional Pay per day.	Additional pay after 14 years.	Additional Pay from 7 to 14 years.	Additional Pay under 7 years.	Total per day.	28 days.	29 days.	30 days.	31 days.
	P. F. C.	£. S. D.	£. S. D	£. S. D.	£ S. D.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.	P. F. C.
1 Sergeant	0 9 56¼	0 0 3¼	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 11 10	7 17 40	7 28 50	7 39 60	8 8 70
1 Corporal after 14 years Service.	0 8 58¾	0 0 0	0 0 3¾	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 10 30	6 38 40	7 6 70	7 17 20	7 27 50
1 Ditto from 7 to 14 do.	0 8 58¾	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 2¾	0 0 0	0 9 75	6 26 20	6 36 15	7 4 10	7 14 5
1 Ditto under 7 do.	0 8 58¾	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1¾	0 9 40	6 14 0	6 23 40	6 33 0	7 0 40
1 Gunner after 14 do.	0 7 18¾	0 0 0	0 0 3¾	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 8 70	5 38 40	6 5 30	6 14 20	6 23 10
1 Ditto from 7 to 14 do.	0 7 18¾	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 2¾	0 0 0	0 8 35	5 26 20	5 34 55	6 1 10	6 9 45
1 Ditto under 7 do.	0 7 18¾	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1¾	0 8 0	5 14 0	5 22 0	5 30 0	5 38 0
1 Matross after 14 do.	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 2	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 6 70	5 24 40	4 31 30	4 38 20	5 3 10
1 Ditto from 7 to 14 do.	0 6 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 1	0 0 0	0 6 35	4 12 20	4 18 65	4 25 10	4 31 45

PRESENTATION OF THE HONORARY COLOURS,

TO THE 15th REGIMENT NATIVE INFANTRY.

Yesterstday se'nnight, the 1st of November, and the anniversary of the battle of Laswarre, having been appointed for the ceremony of the presentation of the honorary colours, to the 1st and 2d battalions of the 15th regiment of native infantry, now at Barrackpore, the regiment was drawn up at an early hour, for the reception of the right honorable Lord Minto, who did the corps the honor to present the colours, at the head of the grenadier companies, previously advanced to receive them. Upon presenting the colours to lieutenant colonel Burrell, his lordship delivered the following eloquent and animated address, equally appropriate to the occasion, as honorable to the corps.

" COLONEL BURRELL,

" It is not unusual on occasions like the present, to deliver a few thoughts adapted to the nature of the ceremony. In a common case, therefore, I might, perhaps without impropriety, have prefaced this solemnity with observing, that the Ensigns of a Military Body are not to be regarded as mere decorations to catch the notice of the vulgar, but that they have ever been esteemed by good Soldiers, the emblems, and the pledges, of those virtues and eminent endowments, which form the best and indeed the peculiar ornaments of the Military Character.—I might have said, what whoever casts his eye on his Colours, is remined of loyalty to his Sovereign and his Country: fidelity to the Government he serves; obedience to command; valour in the field; constancy under fatigue, privation, and hardship.—That he, alone, maintains the honour of his Colours, who lives and dies without reproach; and that when a Soldier has pronounced the vow never to abandon them, but to fall in their defence, he has promised, in other words, that under all circumstances, and in every extremity, he will prefer duty to life itself.

" Such topicks, Sir, as these, might have suited other ceremonies of a similar nature. But I am sencible that I should depreciate the true character of the present proceeding, and I feel that I should degrade the high honours which I have the happiness to present to you, in the name of your country, if I thought it necessary to expatiate on the duties and virtues of military life, addressing myself, as I now am, to men, who have afforded to their country and the world, so many clear and signal proofs of every quality that can illustrate their honorable profession.

" These colours are delivered, therefore, to your care, not as pledges of future desert; they are, at once, the reward of services already performed; and the memorial of glory already acquired.—They display, indeed, the title and insignia of one great and splendid victory in the celebration of which, we find ourselves, at this very hour, commemorating another triumph, in which also, you were partakers. It might, indeed, have been difficult to select a day for this ceremony, which would not have recalled some one of the many distinguished actions, which have entitled you to share the fame of your redowned and lamanted commander, and which would not have reminded us, that, as his revered name is stamp't indelibly on your banners, so you were, indeed, associated with him, in all the dangers, exertions, and successes of his glorious campaigns.

"I beg you, Sir, to expreſs to the 15th regiment, the cordial ſatisfaction I experience, in bearing with my own hand, this public teſtimony of the high regard and eſteem I entertain for this diſtinguiſhed body of men; and I requeſt you to convey, above all, the aſſurances of my firm confidence, that colours obtained at Delhi, and preſented on the anniverſary of Laſſwarrie, can only acquire new luſtre in their hands."

Lieutenant colonel Burrel replied to his lordſhip's addreſs, in the following words:

"My Lord,

"In the name of the 15th native regiment, I humbly entreat your lordſhip, to accept our unfeigned and reſpectful thanks, for the high honour your lordſhip has had the goodneſs to confer on us, by preſenting theſe honorary colours, and for the favourable terms in which you have been pleaſed to mention our endeavours in the ſervice of our country.—Theſe colours, my Lord, we receive with gratitude, and will preſerve with honour, or fall in their defence."

The colours were now eſcorted to their reſpective battalions, with the "*Grenadier's March*" by the drums and fifes of the two companies, and were received by the regiment with preſented arms, and muſic playing "*God ſave the King.*"

The two battalions were then wheeled back into open column of companies, marched in review, paſt his lordſhip, halted, wheeled into line, and afterwards formed into three ſides of a ſquare, when the ſubſtance of his lordſhip's ſpeech having been explained to the men, they were again formed into line, fired three vollies at open order, drums beating "*Point of War.*"

This ended the military ceremony of the day. At about half paſt 8 o'clock, the officers of the regiment, together with a numerous company of gentlemen, both civil and military, who had witneſſed the ſcene, partook of an elegant breakfaſt, given by Lord Minto, at the government houſe, in the park.

In the evening, his lordſhip honored the regiment with his company at dinner, in the theatre, which was handſomely fitted up for the occaſion. The ſtage exhibited a beautiful grove-ſcene, and perſpective in the flat; and the honorary colours were diſplayed on each ſide from the windows, over the ſtage-doors, the whole forming a very pleaſing *Coup d'œil.*

At eight o'clock, the "*Roaſt Beef of Old England*" announced the tables being ſerved, when a company of between eighty and ninety gentlemen, among whom were the field officers and ſtaff of his majeſty's 14th regiment, many officers and ſtaff of the preſidency, the officers and ſtaff of the 2d regiment native infantry, and ſeveral other gueſts, ſat down to a ſumptuous dinner.

The viands were all excellent, and the venison particularly, of which were several haunches, was pronounced by many acknowledged connoiseurs, to be the best that they had ever tasted in India. The wines were delicious, and their choice quality was proved by the copious libations to the jolly God, which were continued 'till late on the following morning.

After dinner the usual loyal and constitutional toasts were given, with many others, appropriate to the occasion, of which the following are all we have been able to collect.

TOAST.—The King.
TUNE.—"*God save the King.*"
TOAST.—The Queen:
TUNE.—*Britons strike Home.*"
TOAST.—Prince of Wales, and Royal Family.
TUNE.—"*Prince of Wales's March.*"
TOAST.—Wooden Walls of Old England.
TUNE.—"*Rule Britannia.*"
TOAST.—Duke of York, and the Army.
TUNE.—"*Duke of York's March.*"
TOAST.—East India Company.
TUNE.—"*Money in both Pockets.*"
TOAST.—Governor General of India.
TUNE.—"*King's German Legion.*"
TOAST.—*by Lord* MINTO.—The 15th Regiment, the Conquerors of Delhi and Lasswarrie, and the Memory of Lord Lake.
TOAST *by the Regiment.*—The Commander in Chief, and the Indian Army.
TUNE.—"*British Grenadiers.*" General Macdonald. "*Grenadier's March.*"
Colonel Watson, and His Majesty's 14th Regiment. "*Caira.*"
Colonel Blair, and the 2d Regiment Native Infantry. "*Light Infanrty Bugle March.*"
TOAST.—*by Lord* MINTO.—Mrs. Blair, and the Ladies at the Station.
TUNE—"*Kiss my Lady.*"
TOAST.—*by the Regiment.*—Lord MINTO, and the Company who have honoured us with their presence, TUNE.—"*Begone dull care.*"
The Memory of Ld. Lake, and may the recollection of his glorious services continue to animate the Bengal Army to the end of Time. "*Death of Abercromby.*"
Brigadier General Malcolm, "*O'er the Hills, and far away.*"
Colonel Macan, and the Bengal Cavalry. "*Trumpet Charge.*"
Colonel Warsley.
The memory of General Ware, and all who fell on this honorable day.

The excellent band of his majesty's 14th regiment, with which the corps had been obligingly favoured, played a number of select pieces of music, during the course of dinner, and afterwards, such tunes as were appropriate to the toasts given. Lord Minto left the room at about half past 11 o'clock, when his health was again drank with three times three.

The company did not ſeparate 'till near 4 in the morning. Mirth and good humour were the order of the day, and all retired well pleaſed with the entertainment, and with the conviviality and harmony which prevailed throughout the whole.

On the evening of the 2d, a nautch was given to the native officers and ſepoys of the regiment, which his lordſhip and ſeveral ladies honored with their preſence for a ſhort time, whence they repaired to the theatre, where, about 10 o'clock, a company of nearly 80 ladies and gentlemen were aſſembled. Shortly afterwards, the merry dance began, led off by Mrs. Colonel Blair, and was continued till half paſt 11. The company then ſat down to a cold collation, with the addition of ſome tureens of curry and white ſoups which were taſtefully arranged, and gratified at once the eye and the palate.

After ſupper the company were agreeably entertained with a few ſongs, among which we particularly noticed the "*Flitch of Bacon*," and the "*Medley*," given by lieutenant D——lle in his beſt ſtyle. A few more ſongs followed, when the pleaſures of the feſtive board were for a while ſuſpended, and the dancing was reſumed with increaſed ſpirit, and kept up till 2 o'clock; the ladies then retiring, a number of the gentlemen returned to the table, and partook of a ſecond ſupper. A few votaries of the roſy God uſhered in the break of day, with a bumper, and three cheers.

A few minutes before ſix o'clock, an officer of the 2d regiment, remarked that a number of the party then preſent, was reduced to fifteen, which correſponding with the number of the regiment, a bumper was propoſed, and the health of General Macdonald, the colonel of the 15th, drank with three times three, and three huzzas. Notwithſtanding the lateneſs of the hour, the *revellie* was beat at the theatre; and at ſix o'clock, the fifteen jovial lads marched to their reſpective homes, with "*Rule Britannia*."

The theatre on both evenings of entertainment, was well illuminated. Three handſome luſtres had a fine effect; and the avenue formed by a double row of variegated lamps from the bungalow, where the company aſſembled before dinner, on the evening of the 1ſt, to the principal entrance of the theatre, contributed greatly to the ſplendour of the ſcene.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—Nov. 4, 1808.

Mr. N. J. Halhed, firſt aſſiſtant to the magiſtrate of the 24th pergunnahs.
Mr. C. Patton, judge and magiſtrate of the diſtrict of Jeſſore,

Mr. R. Cunynghame, judge and magistrate of the district of Tirhoot.
Mr. A. Ross, judge and magistrate of the district of Allyghur.
Mr. A. Wright, collector of the District of Saharunpore.
Mr. R. Martin, collector of the district of Agra.
Mr. J. Patton, magistrate of the northern division of Seharunpore.

FORT WILLIAM,—Nov. 9, 1808.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

First and Second 8 per Cent. Loans.

It having been stipulated by clause 7th of the eight per cent. Loans, published in the Calcutta Gazette, under dates the 28th of October 1799, and the 27th of February 1800, "That the governor general in council shall not be at liberty to "discharge the principal without giving eighteen months previous notice in the "Calcutta Gazette of his intention to direct the notes that may be granted on "account of those respective loans to be put in course of payment." The public are hereby informed that it is the intention of the governor general in council to put the notes granted on account of the abovementioned loans, and which stand on the general register of notes at this presidency under dates the 20th April and the 1st of November 1800, in course of payment at the expiration of eighteen Months from this date.

Published by order of the right honorable the governor general in council.

THOS. BROWN, CHIEF SEC. TO GOVT.

The Public are hereby informed, that the sub-treasurer at the presidency, the resident at Lucknow, and the several collectors of the land revenue, have been authorized to receive until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds (not being less than sicca rupees one thousand,) which may be tendered on loan to the honorable company, at an interest of eight per cent. per annum, as hereafter specified.

2. The abovementioned officers have been authorized to receive in transfer to this loan, accepted bills of exchange drawn on the governor general in council, after deducting interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, for the period which the bills may have to run, bills for arrears of salary whether the same shall have been advertised for payment or not, and generally all authorized public demands.

3. The paymasters of the army are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amount in the usual manner on the military paymaster general, which drafts shall be received by the several officers abovementioned in payment of subscriptions, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

4. Subscriptions to this loan will be received at a discount of four per cent. that is, for every subscription of one hundred and four sicca rupecps, a receipt will be granted, entitling the subscribers to a promissory note for 100 sicca rupees to be issued on the terms of the present loan.

5. The Sicca rupee of Lucnow and Barners will be received at the rate 105½ Benares or Lucnow rupees per 100 Calcutta Sicca rupees.

6. Any of the six per cent. notes standing on the general register of this presidency, will be received in subscription to this loan until the 1st of March 1809, at a discount of five per cent.

7. Any of the outstanding eight per cent. bonds, promissory notes, and loan obligations of this presidency will be received in subscription to this loan until the 1st of March 1809, at par.

8 The ten per cent. notes of the first Decennial loan now in course of payment, and the outstanding treasury notes of this government, will be received in subscription to this loan at par.

9. The ten per cent. notes of the second decennial loan, which fall due on the 1st of January 1810, will be received in subscription to this loan at a premium of three per cent.

10. A receipt will be granted for each subscription, bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent. per Annum, from the date of such receipt, until the 14th of May next, when the accounts of this loan will be made up.

11. The interest which may be due on the 14th of May next, on receipts granted for subscriptions to this loan will be paid in cash by any of the public officers abovementioned, unless the holders of receipts should prefer subscribing the amount to this loan.

12. Should the holders of receipts prefer subscribing the interest due on the 14th of May next, to the present loan, they will be allowed to do so at par, provided it amount to one hundred rupees, or to any greater sum in even hundreds. The fractional part of one hundred rupees, will either be paid in cash, or the holder of the receipt will be allow to pay cash into the Treasury at par, to make up the amount one hundred rupees, so that in all cases, the receipts granted by the public officers may be given for even hundreds only.

13 The interest which may be due on the 14th of May 1809, on receipts granted for subscriptions to this loan, will be paid in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, and for the principal, a promissory note or notes will be granted, bearing date the 15th of May 1809, and be numbered and registered in the order in which the receipts may be presented at the accountant general's office.

14. That the promissory notes to be so granted, shall be respectively numbered and placed upon the general register of the registered debts of this presidency, the principal to be payable in cash in Bengal only according to the order in which each respective note shall have been so placed upon the general register, and under the rules established for the payment of the register debt now existing.

15. The interest on the promissory notes shall after the 14th of May next, be payable half yearly, viz. on the 15th of May and 15th of November, from year to year, until the principal shall be discharged, and it shall be at the option of the proprietors of the notes to receive payment of such interest either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor general in council on the honorable the court of directors, at the exchange of two shillings and six pence the Sicca rupee, payable six months after sight; provided always, in the latter case, that the interest for which bills may be so required, amount to the sum of fifty pounds sterling at the least, and no bills will be granted for any smaller amount.

16. For the accommodation of persons returning to Europe, the subscribers to

this loan, their executors, administrators or assigns, shall be entitled, on application to the governor general in council to have their promissory notes (provided that amount to the principal sum of sicca rupees 10,000,) deposited in charge of the sub treasurer for the time being, at the risk and under the security of the company. An acknowledgement will be granted by that officer for the promissory notes of deposited with him, and the interest accruing thereon, will be remitted, as it shall become due, by bills on the terms abovementioned, which bills will be forwarded by the deputy accountant general to the proprietor, his agent or assign, according to the instruction, which may be given for that purpose.

17. All application to the governor general in council to have promissory notes deposited in the treasury, must be accompanied by the notes so to be deposited, and directions must be written in the following terms on the face and across the lines of each note, and be attested by the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies.

" The interest accruing half yearly on this promissory note, is to be remitted " (unless it shall be heareafter directed to the contrary) by bills to be drawn on " the honorable the court of directors pursuant to the tenor of this promissory note, " and the other conditions of this loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the " 10th November 1808, payable to   and be forwarded to   but " this promissory note, shall not be pledged, sold, or in any manner negociated, " or delivered up to any person whomsoever, nor are these directions with respect " to the mode of payment of the interest to be in any manner altered, except on " application to the governor general in council, to be made by myself, my execu- " tors or administrators, or under the authority of a special power of attorney, spe- " cifying the number, date, and amount of this promissory note to be executed by " me or them for that purpose."

18. For the satisfaction of persons who may purpose to return to Europe before the period prescribed for the final adjustment of the accounts of this loan, and who may be desirous of availing themselves of the accommodation offered them under the foregoing articles, the deputy accountant general will, on their part, write the declaration above prescribed on the promissory notes, provided he shall receive instructions for that purpose, by an endorsement to be executed on the receipt or receipts, under the signature of the proprietor, or his constituted attorney or attornies. The deputy accountant general will also make the necessary application to the governor general in council for an order to the sub-treasurer to receive the promissory notes in deposit, and will forward the acknowledgment of that officer to the proprietor of the notes, or to his agent or assign, according to the instructions which may be furnished him for that purpose.

19. A receipt will be granted in the following forms, for subscriptions, which may be made at any of the public treasuries.

Form of Receipt.

" I do hereby acknowledge, that A, B. has this day paid into the honorable " company's treasury, the sum of Sicca Rupees ———, which is to be accounted " for to him or order as follows ; interest on the principal will be paid to him at " the general treasury at the presidency, or at any of the subordinate treasuries, at " and after the rate of eight per cent. per annum from this date to the 14th of " May inclusive, and for the principal a promissory note to be dated on that day, " will be granted on application to the deputy accountant general, payable con-

"formably to the conditions of the loan published in the Calcutta Gazette of the "10th of November 1808."

"C. D.
"Sub Treasurer,
"or Collector."

"Fort William,
Promissory Note for Sicca Rupees——.

"The governor general in council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of sicca rupees——, as a loan to the honorable the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies; and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said united company, to repay and discharge the said loan by paying unto the said A. B. his executors or administrators, or his or their order, the principal sum of ———aforesaid, at the presidency of Fort William, agreeably to the order in which this note may stand on the general register of notes and bonds of this presidency, payable according to priority of date and number; and by paying the interest accruing thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, by half yearly payments, viz. on the 15th of May and 15th of November following, from year to year, at the option of the lender, his executors, administrators or assigns, either in cash at the general treasury at the presidency, or by bills to be drawn by the governor general in council on the honorable the court of directors, at the rate of two shillings and six pence the sicca rupee, and payable six months after sight, until the principal shall be discharged.

"Signed by the authority of the governor general in council."

(Signed) "E. F.
Sec. to Govt. Pub. Dept.

"Accountant General's Office,
"*Registered as No*—,"

20. The accounts of this loan are not to be made up until the 24th of May 1809, but it is hereby notified, that this loan will be closed at an early period, should the governor general in council deem it expedient to give directions for that purpose.

Published by order of the right honorable the governor general in council.

THOS BROWN, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

CALCUTTA,—Nov. 16, 1808.

Accounts were received in town on Wednesday morning, of the arrival in the river of the undermentioned Indiamen:

The Bengal captain Sharp, and Jane Duchess of Gordon, captain Cameron, from Trincomallie the 27th ultimo.

The Earl Spencer, capt. Heming, and Monarch, capt. Hawes, from Madeira, on the 1st of July.

The honorable company's ship Travers sailed in company with these ships, and was unfortunately lost on the 7th current off Diamond Island. While going at the rate of eight knots an hour, she struck on a rock below the surface of the water, and very soon went down.—Sixteen seamen unfortunately perished, but the rest of the crew, together with the officers and all the passengers,

were saved and arrived on the Earl Spencer at Kedgeree. The packets and cargo of the ship are entirely lost.

The Lord Eldon and Carmarthen, for Bombay, which sailed from England and Madeira, in company with the three preceding ships, parted from them on the 26th ultimo.

The five extra ships abovementioned, captured near the line, a vessel under Hamburgh colours, called the Jenny, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Hamburgh, with a valuable cargo supposed to be Spanish property.—The prize was despatched to England under charge of Mr. Wasse, chief officer of the Travers.

The subjoined is a correct list of the passengers from England, by the H. C. late extra ship *Travers* captain Collins, who upon that vessel's being unfortunately wrecked, as already noticed, went on board the *Earl Spencer*, captain Heming, and in which ship they arrived in this river:—

For Bengal.—Mrs. Thomason,—Mrs. Le Sage,—Mrs. Grant,—Mrs. Baily,—Reverend Mr. Thomason, Mr. Grant, *writer,* Mr W. Woollaston *Free merchant,* Mr. Inglis, *free mariner,* Mr. Welsh, *assistant surgeon,*—Messrs. Honeywood, Timbrill, Jackson, Kemp, Lawtie, Pardar, Luxford, Phillps, and Maltby, *cadets.*

Mr. Hamilton,—Mary Cross, and Thomas Felix, *servants.*

For Madras.—Reverend doctor Ball, Messrs. Archibald Crawford, Robert Shedden, John Rorison, Samuel Sharp, Samuel Dew, and Charles Fergusson, *cadets.*

Mr. Mills, cadet for Madras, died on board the *Travers*, at sea.

For Ceylon.—Miss Gordon.—Messrs. Gordon and Porter, ordnance department.

For Prince of Wales Islvnd.—Mr. Mannington, free merchant.

List of the commander, and officers of the Travers.

Captain Collins,—Mr. B. Kennett, chief officer,—Mr. S. Lyons, 2d ditto,—Mr. H. Ambrose, 3d ditto,—Mr. Aitken.—Messrs. Baker, Allen, Fitzpatrick, and Orton, midshipmen.

Names of the people left on the wreck.

Thos. Tracey, carpenter's mates,—John Green, quarter master,—W. Holf. Peter Olson, Jacob Bergman, and Frederick Smith, seamen—three lascars, and seven Chinamen.

The following are correct lists of the passengers arrived here on the H. C. ships *Earl Spencer, Monarch, Bengal* and *Jane Duchess of Gordon:*—

PER EARL SPENCER,—*Captain Heming.*

For Bengal.—Lieut. col. Evan Lloyd, commanding H. M. 27th regiment light dragoons, embarked at Madeira,—major E. Lindsay, H. M. 22d regiment foot, ensigns Jefferies, and Hawkins. Thomas Powney, esq. junior merchant,—Messrs. William Turner, Frederick MceKnzie, John G. Drummond, Charles E. Tippet, David, Thomas, and Louis S. Bird, *cadets,*—Mr. Leslie Eckley, free mariner.—Messrs. Richard Hunter, and James Hunter, *returning to India.*

For Madras.—Mrs. Jane Graham,—Mrs. Flora Hall,—Mrs. Sarah Welsh,—Misses Mary Hall, Eliza Hall, Primrose Welsh, Jane Power, Mary Irwin, Jane Dobbin, and Ann McDowell,—lieut. col. James G. Graham,—lieut. col. Hamilton Hall.—major James Welsh,—lieut. R. Heming,—Messrs. John Gordon, Angus McPherson, John Tucker, R. Langley Highmore, John G. Curry, George Leedrank, and George Wilson, *cadets.* Mr. James Nish, *free mariner.*—Mr. Constantine Frame, *returning to Pondicherry.*

PER MONARCH,—*Captain S. Hawes.*

Mrs. Jean Strachan,—Miss Ann, and Master James Strachan, children,—Mrs. Jane Bolton, Miss Caroline Sibly,—Miss M. E. Templeton, major M. Hawes, H. C. Service,—Mr R. D. Knight, assistant surgeon,—Mr. W. Rankan, free merchant,—lieut. E. French, H. M. 30th regiment, Messrs. Henry Bolton, William Pace, William Scott, Thomas Williams, Wm. Bacon, Lewis Bruce, and James Peckitt, *cadets.* Messrs. Thomas Brae, and John Pigou, *returning to India.*

PER JANE DUCHESS OF GORDON, *Captain Cameron.*

Mrs Palmer, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Anderson, and two children, major Gahan, H. C. service, lieuts. Law, and Proctor, and Cornet Milne, H. M. 24th light dragoons—Mr. Anderson, Veterinary surgeen ditto ditto,—Mr. B. Shaw, assistant surgeon, H. C. service,—Messrs. Holt McKenzie, and Walter Nesbett, *writers,* —Messrs. B. D'Oyly, A. Cameron, William Goldfrap, James Mathison, Thomas Lumsden, John Williams, J. Dunlop, James Sim, *cadets.*—Mr. Thomas Morley, free mariner.

PER BENGAL, *Captain Sharp.*

Mrs. Catharine Hayes, Mrs. Mary Mainwaring, Miss Augusta Wade, Miss Eliza Colvin, Miss Mary Connell, Miss Charlotte Hayes, Miss Helen Hayes, Miss Eliza Hayes, an infant, captain John Hayes, captain William Mainwaring, captain Martin, 8th light dragoons, lieutenant Wood, 17th foot, lieutenant Britain, 22d foot, lieutenant Price, 8th light dragoons, lieutenant Young, 22d foot, lieutenant Whannel, 12th foot, assistant surgeon George M. Callow, 8 light dragoons, ensign Booth, 53d foot, ensign Barrs, 80th foot, Messrs. Jonathan Bateman, J. H. Simonds, M. Bunbury, J. Balcette, and Robert Hawkes, *cadets.*—W. G. Connell, Bombay Marine volunteer, John Noble, volunteer pilot service, Mr. J. W. Collier, returning—Jeremiah Stevens, Caulker. [STAR.

NOVEMBER 23.

Last Friday forenoon, His Excellency Vice Admiral Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. commander in chief of his Majesty's naval forces in India, arrived off Calcutte, in a Pilot Schooner, from Sagour roads. Between 12 and 1 o'clock, his Excellency landed at Champaull Gaut, accompanied by Mrs. Pownal Pellew, captains Pellew, Cochrane and Stopford, and the other officers of his Excellency's family and suite. The body guard and the government state carriages were drawn up at the Ghaut for his reception, and his landing was notified by a salute of 17 guns from the Ramparts of the Fort. Having proceeded in the State Coach, to the Government House, His Excellency was there received by the Right Honorable the Governor General, the Members of Council, &c.

The Pilot Schooner on which Sir Edward arrived, wore his Excellency's flag from Saugor Roads to Calcutta, where it was shifted on board His Majesty's sloop of war Rattlesnake, the present Naval head-quarters in India.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given that all Papers or Accounts, intended for transmission to England, by the ensuing despatch, are required to be delivered at the proper Departments, on or before the 10th January 1809.

Published by order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *Dec.* 10, 1808 } G. G. KEBLE, SEC. TO GOVT.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council having been pleased to appoint Major General Sir George B. Broughton, Bart. to the Staff of this Presidency, the Honorable the Governor in council accordingly judges it proper to notify that appointment.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

Fort St. George, November 30, 1808.

There being reason to believe that the prescribed channel of correspondence with the office of the military auditor general is not at present generally understood, the honorable the governor in council thinks it proper to republish the following extract from the regulations established for the conduct of that department.

PARA 9th. "He is not permitted to correspond with the officers of the army, nor with their agents, relative to the business of his department."

10th. "All letters on such subjects are to be addressed to the proper paymasters who will forward them to the auditor general, and communicate his answers."

The attention of the governor in council having been repeatedly called on late occasions to letters of an improper nature, which have been addressed to the military auditor general, the governor in council deems it necessary to recur to the sentiments expressed in the general orders of the 23d and 30th May 1797, with respect to similar proceedings, and to observe that any farther example of disrespect to the department of audit, will not fail to be marked with public displeasure.

December 2, 1808.

The honorable the governor in council directs, that the date of rank assigned to ensign Hendrie (in the general orders of the 19th ultimo,) shall be cancelled, and remain to be settled hereafter.

The governor in council directs, that the following alteration of rank, and promotions shall take place.

Cornet Mansfield of the 5th regiment of cavalry to take rank from the 22d July 1808, vice Martin deceased.

CAVALRY.—Mr. George Mowbray Smith, cadet, to be cornet, date of rank 9th September 1808.

Mr. James Lyon, cadet, to be cornet, date of rank 27th October 1808.

INFANTRY.—Mr. George Worthy, cadet, to be ensign, date of rank 23d June 1808.

Mr. Richard Morrison, cadet, to be ensign, date of rank to be settled hereafter.

December 4, 1808.

Ensign P. Graves is promoted to the rank of lieutenant, date of commission 21st January 1808.

CHINA.

The following Price Current has been received from Canton, in a letter of the 15th of August:—

Prices Current of Goods, Imported and Exported at Canton.

		dols.	tales.	mace.
IMPORT OF BOMBAY GOODS.				
Cotton, Surat, good and free from seed,	per pecul,	00	13	5
Ditto, Bengal,		00	12	5
Ditto, Madras,		00	14	8
Shark Fins,		44	00	0
Fish Maws,		50	00	0
Putchack,		00	20	0
Saundal-wood, 1st sort, from 10 to 15 pieces,		00	21	0
Ditto ditto, 2d ditto, from 10 to 18 ditto,		00	17	0
Ditto Ditto, 3d ditto, from 10 to 22 ditto.		00	14	0
Elephant's Teeth, from 10 to 15 pieces,		80	00	0
Ditto ditto from 10 to 18 ditto,		70	00	0
Ditto ditto from 10 to 22 ditto, small pieces called Anska,		65	00	0
Myrrh, 1st sort,		25	00	0
Ditto, 2d ditto,		18	00	0
Ditto, 3d ditto,		12	00	0
Rose Mallow,		60	00	0
Olibanums,		6	00	0
False Amber, called Chundroos,		40	00	0
Googal,		8	00	0
Cow's Horns,		60	00	0
Mother of pearl shell,		8	00	0
Salt-petre,		6	00	0
Cow Bezoar,	per catty,	25	00	0
Opium Patna,	per chest,	1000	00	0
Ditto Benares,	per ditto,	1050	00	0
Ditto Malvee,	per pecul,	70	00	0
EUROPE ARTICLES.				
Cochineal,	per pecul,	2200	00	0
Lead,		12	00	0
Iron Bars,		6	00	0
Steel,		9	00	0
Copper,		38	00	0
Ginseng,		100	00	0
Prussian Blue, 1st sort,		250	00	0
Ditto ditto 2d ditto,		100	00	0
MALAY ARTICLES.				
Tin,	per pecul,	22	00	0
Pepper,		10	00	0
Beetlenuts,		10	00	0
Rattans,		6	00	0
Sago Rice,		8	00	0
Beache de mar, black,		30	20	0
Ditto ditto, white,		15	00	0

		dols.	tales.	mace.
Cloves, red,	per pecul,	115	00	0
Ditto black,		105	00	0
Nutmegs,		250	00	0
Benjamin, 1st sort,		25	00	0
Camphor, Burrows, 1st sort,	per catty,	50	00	0
Ditto ditto 2d ditto,		30	00	0
Bird's nest, 1st sort,		50	00	0
Ditto ditto 2d ditto,		30	00	0
Ditto ditto 3d ditto,		25	00	0
CHINA EXPORT GOODS.				
Soft sugar, 1st sort,	per pecul,	00	6	0
Ditto ditto, 2d ditto,		00	5	8
Sugar candy, 1st sort,		00	9	8
Ditto ditto 2d ditto,		00	8	8
Ditto ditto 3d ditto,		00	7	3
Chinchew sugar candy,		00	12	0
Raw silk 1st sort,		00	225	0
Ditto 2d ditto,		00	210	0
Ditto 3d ditto,		00	200	0
Ditto 4th ditto,		00	140	0
Ditto 5th ditto,		00	64	0
Raw silk Nankeen,		00	360	0
Tutenague, no permit,		00	9	0
Alum,		00	3	8
Quicksilver,		80	00	0
Camphor,		40	00	0
Tortoise-shell.		400	00	0
Cassia,		26	00	0
Cassia bud,		20	00	0
Badean,		14	00	0
Capoor cachlee,		10	00	0
Musk,	per catty,	60	00	0
Rhubarb,		50	00	0
China Root,		4½	00	0
Gallingall,		5	00	0
Vermillion per chest of 90 bundles,		44	00	0
Tea, Hyson,		00	40	0
Ditto, Hyson skin,		00	20	0
Ditto, Gunpowder,		00	60	0
Ditto, Souchong,		00	30	0
Gold 100 touches, 1 tale weight,		23	00	0
Ditto, 98 ditto ditto,		22½	00	0
Sysee, pure silver, per 100 tale weight,		00	104	5
Beed, small, called Labree,		27	00	0
Ditto, large, called Dugree,		23	00	0
Ditto, flower, called Nucksedana,		26	00	0
Nankeen, large, 1st sort, per 100 pieces,		90	00	0
Ditto ditto, 2d ditto,		85	00	0
Ditto ditto, white,		95	00	0

	dols.	tails.	mace.
Nankeen, small, 1st sort, per 100 pieces,	48	00	0
Ditto ditto, 2d ditto,	45	00	0
SILK PIECE GOODS.			
Velvet, per piece,	27	00	0
Plain Sattin,	21	00	0
Flowered ditto,	9½	00	0
Damasks, 18 yards,	25	00	0
Ditto, 15 ditto,	15	00	0
Relong, 1st sort,	6	00	0
Ditto, 2d ditto,	5½	00	0
Lutestring, 18 yards,	14	00	0
Ditto, 15 ditto,	10	00	0
Handkerchief,	8	00	0
Canton Cloth, 1st sort,	6	00	0
Ditto ditto, 2d sort,	3	00	0
Pauch, Nankeen,	16	00	0
Ditto, Canton,	13	00	0
Gauze,	5	00	0
Moosijur,	8	00	0
Ribbons, black,	5	00	0
Ditto, coloured,	8	00	0

Exchange of new Spanish Dollars, 2 per cent.

CANTON, AUGUST, 15, 1808.

LIEUTENANT A. W. BUREAU.

We have sincere regret in announcing the following melancholy accident.

Died at Cawnpore, on the 25th ultimo, in consequence of his horse failling with him, in a gallop, while the crops was at exercise, Lieutenant A. W. Bureau, of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, an officer whose zeal and professional merit rendered him an honor to the Corps of Cavalry, and whose amiable private character caused him to be esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, but more particularly by his brother officers, all of whom individually lament him as an irreparable loss in their circle of private friendship and society. His remains were attended to the grave; by General St. Leger, and most of the Station Staff, all the officers of his Majesty's 8th light dragoons, of his Majesty's 53d regiment of foot, with all the officers of the 1st regt. of Cavalry.

The early and untimely fate of this most deserving young officer, cast a gloom over the whole Cantonment; and the public sentiments of his brother officers are extremely well expressed, in the following regimental order, which was issued on the melancholy occasion;

Regimental Morning Orders, 26th October.

The commanding officer's heart-felt sorrow in giving orders for the last solemn duties that attend the remains of the late lieutenant Burean, will be better felt in the hearts of his brother officers, than any language of his can describe: his worth and merits as an officer, and his most amiable qualities were well known to those, who were acquainted with him; and their hearts are the best repository for so sacred a deposit. We shall all individually lament a dear friend; the regiment will deplore an irreparable loss, and the service, one of its most honorable supporters."

MADRAS MARRIAGES.

On the 1st December, J. Babington, esq. of the honorable company's civil service, to Miss Roebuck.

On the 7th of Dec. lieutenant colonel Munro, quarter master general of the army, to Miss Charlotte Blacker, youngest daughter of the reverend doctor Blacker, of wells, in Somersetshire.

At Masulipatam, on the 14th November, lieutenant colonel J. Simons, 1st battalion 11th regiment native infantry, to Miss Joyce Britain.

BIRTHS.

The lady of Charle Marsh, esq. of a son.

On the 29th November, the wife of Mr. John Branson, of a son.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, Miss Mary Ann Brooke, daughter of Henry Brooke, esq. of Salisbury, and Neice of A. Brooke, esq. of the hon. company's civil service, at the early age of 17 years and 5 months, to the sincere and deep regret of a numerous circle of friends, to whom she had particularly endeared herself, by her sweet disposition, and her amiable unaffected manners.

At Mahe on the 17th ultimo, beloved and honored by all who knew him, Mr. John Strachey, of the civil service of Bombay, and second Judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit in the western division of this Presidency.

At Arcot, on Sunday the 27th ultimo, after a short but severe illness which he bore with manly fortitude lieut. Charles Turner, of the 7th native cavalry.

To the most, winning manners and fascinating address he joined every social virtue and every honorable quality which can adorn the human heart: he will be long regretted by his brother officers and a large circle of acquaintance to whom his liberality, his evenness of temper and steady principles had endeared him.

On the 20th November, at Hullial, after a long and painful illness, which was borne with the most perfect patience and resignation, the lady of captain H. Mackintosh, of the 1st battalion 8th regiment N. I. She was a Woman whose natural kindness was only a modification of her natural benevolence, and who will ever be lamented by those who had been long acquainted with her. She has left a small infant with her widower, to bewail her loss.

At Ganjam, on the 22d Nov. Richard Hawkins, late a Bombadier in the 1st garrison company, aged 79 years, after a faithful service of 51 years, on the Madras Establishment.

BENGAL MARRIAGES.

On the 4th Nov. Mr. Joseph Gabriel Scholfield, to Mrs. Izabella Bourbon.

On the 13th November, Mr. Dunn, Junior, to Miss Gee.

On the 12th November, at the New Church, by the reverend D. Brown, Mr. Robert Howard, to Miss Maria Wroughton.

Extracts from the English Paper.

JUDGE HARDINGE.

MURDER.—At the late Cardiff Great Sessions, William Williams, aged 19, was tried for the wilful murder of David William, a boy of twelve years of age. It appeared in evidence, that in consequence of some offensive words being used by the deceased to the prejudice of the prisoner, and communicated to him by a common playmate, the prisoner threatened to kill the boy, and throw his body into the river. The deceased left his grandfather's house in the morning of the 23d of August, and was traced to a farm in the neighbourhood, where he remained playing with some boys till about twelve o'clock, when the deceased returned homewards, promising to meet his companions in the evening, but was never seen alive afterwards. His absence occasioning alarm, search was made, and on the following Tuesday his body was found in a ditch, with seven wounds on the neck, and one on the belly, all of which appeared to have been inflicted with a sharp instrument, and each was stated to be mortal.

On the day the body was discovered, the prisoner absconded; but a verdict of Wilful Murder having been returned against him by the Coroner's Jury, a search took place, and the clothes he had worn on the Sunday morning were found in his father's house, with marks of blood stains attempted to be washed out. Pursuit was immediately made after him, and he was apprehended at Gellygare, where he had applied for work; saying he had come from Lanharry, and having quarrelled with his master, had quitted his service. A knife was found upon him when taken.

In the prisoner's defence it was stated, that he came home about twelve o'clock on the Sunday, eat his dinner with the family, went with them in the evening to a place of worship, afterwards visited a young woman to whom he was attached, then returned home and went to bed, and followed his usual labour for the two succeeding days, during the whole of which time he manifested the most perfect composure of mind.

The evidence having been summed up, the Jury shortly after declared the prisoner Guilty.

Mr. Justice HARDINGE then addressed the Prisoner in the following impressive terms;

"WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

"You are convicted of a base and cruel murder:

"Your's is the very deepest colour of that guilt which in its mildest views and shades every noble and generous current of the heart abjures and repels—you have committed the homicide of a *coward's revenge*—I lay stress upon the *cowardice.*

"It is '*the serpent in the way and the adder in the path*' who bites the heel to death.

"It is not the passion (depraved by its excess) of that elevated creature *man.*

"*Revenge* itself is in its very nature *cowardice.*

"The man of true spirit *forgives*; and proves by that courage, that his enemies (who have defamed or have injured him) are at his feet.—There is no victory so proud.

"You are a dishonour to your countrymen.

"*The Welsh* are too passionate (I don't flatter them)—but they are brave, because they are generous, enemies.

"The revenge which goaded you to this inhuman act, *at the best*, was pride, stung to the heart by an odium unmerited—but *at the worst* it was accompanied if not awakened by the conscience of guilt and fear of its detection.

"If you had felt yourself calumniated, the law was open to your claim of redress, and would have enabled you to re-assert and re-establish your injured character.

"By taking away this poor creature's life you intercepted and stifled his evidence against you; and so far you have been discreet in the address of guilt.—But where is the wisdom of such cunning? It is left-handed, and the left hand betrays the right.

"The disappearance of this boy—the time and place of it—the detected concealment of the death—marks of external violence—blood upon your clothes—and upon the knife in your pocket—the correspondence of numerous and mortal wounds to that instrument—united their powerful testimonies against you; and were confirmed by your conduct; for you not only had fled but had accounted for your flight by a deliberate and subtle fiction. You had another enemy and *at home.* It was your *tongue*, that sure implement of treachery to guilt.—The depraved *connot be silent*—they are self accusers by force, and the listening ear betrays them. —You awakened suspicion against you by savage menaces of re-

venge extending to the victim's life, and pointing at the concealment of the death. You have only two days to live; on Monday next you are to be no more, but I hope you have employed the long period of your imprisonment in making your peace with a *God of Mercy* and forbearance, who loves all his creatures, and whose image has been violated by your impious hand. Your death will satisfy the law—it is the last atonement which is in your power to your fellow-creatures; who are all of them deeply injured by this murder, as if the child had been their own—for the social world is a family of love.

" *Him* you cannot recall—' *you will go to him—he cannot* ' *return to you*'—he is in the bosom of his Father and of his God—with trembling hope, that if, at so early an age of his playful course in this world, he had vicious habits unrepented, or vicious propensities undisciplined, a death so unprepared may plead for mercy to him.—Hope in this world I can give you none.—Hopes of mercy in the next I *dare not* either give or with-hold; because the wisdom and goodness of the Judge who will determine *your* fate, (not for days, for months, for years, or centuries of years, but for an unfathomable eternity,) cannot be estimated by *man*.

" This, however, I can safely tell *you*, because a redeeming God has told it *me*; that if you *sincerely* repent—you will ' *save your soul alive*"

" What is the measure and spirit of repentance that will produce that fruit—will *be sown in weakness* but *will be raised in power*'—will ' *sow in tears*, but will *reap in joy*'—it would be impious for me to conjecture.

" But I can prompt the depht of ingenious remose and the concilliatory efficacy of prayer, as indispensible to your preparation for that awful state of recompence—and of judgement (though tempered with love and mercy) which you are now going to enter.

" May your soul, after it as left the body, (and stands naked before its Creator, its Redeemer, and its Judge) find its deliverance at the awful tribunal of eternity! and may it be *saved alive* by a new spirit of self-abhorrence—by hatred of the past—and by unequivocal penitence—by shame at the indulgence of criminal passions, and by a reform of the heart!"

The Judge then passed the sentence of death.

He heard his fate without emotion, but afterwards confessed

that he was guilty, and seemed penitent. He was executed on Monday se'nnight on the drop at Cardiff, amidst a great concourse.

The Prisoner in his confession stated, that he watched an opportunity on the morning of the day on which he committed the crime, of meeting the deceased alone, and having overtaking him in a field on his return to his grandfather's house, after some words he knocked the boy down, kicked him on the right temple and in the stomach, "doubled him and broke his back bone." He then took a stake from a hedge-side, sharpened at one end, and stabbed him repeatedly in the neck, two of which thrusts (being made with both hands) went through and through; and once, he believed, he stabbed him in the belly. He afterwards went home to his father's house, but returned at night, and dragged the body about 150 yards to a ditch, into which he threw it. The prisoner's father found the stake on Sunday se'nnight, the day before his son's execution, and on shewing it to the prisoner, he acknowledged it to be the identical instrument with which he perpetrated the horrid deed.

FESTIVITIES.

MYSTERIES AND MORALITIES.——It appears, from the records of Ireland, that those Dramas, called *Mytseries* and *Moralities*, and which preceded the present Tragedy and Comedy, were occasionally exhibited in Dublin previous to the reign of Henry the VIII.; they were usually performed at Christmas. THOMAS FITZGERALD, Earl of Kildare, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the year 1428, was invited to a new play every day in Christmas; ARLAND USHER, being then Mayor, and FRANCIS HERBERT and JOHN SQUIRE, Bailiffs; wherein the *Tailors* acted part of Adam and Eve; the *Shoemakers* represented the story of Crispin and Crispianus; the *Vintners* acted Bacchus and his story; the *Carpenters* that of Joseph and Mary; Vulcan, and what related to him, was acted by the *Smiths*; and the Comedy of Ceres, the Goddess of Corn, by the *Bakers*. Their stage was erected on Hoggin green, now College-green, and on it the Priors of St. John of Jerusalem of the Blessed Trinity, and of Allhallows, caused two plays to be acted, the one representing the Passion of our Saviour, and the other several deaths which the Apostles suffered. From this record it should seem that it was customary with the Chief Magistrates of Dublin to invite the Lord Lieutenant to a new play every day in Christmas. It was formerly customary with the several Corporations of Dublin to invite the Chief Governor to a play at St. George's Chapel, on the anniversaries of their Patron Saints. This Chapel stood in St. George's-lane (now St. George's-street, South), from whence it derived its name.